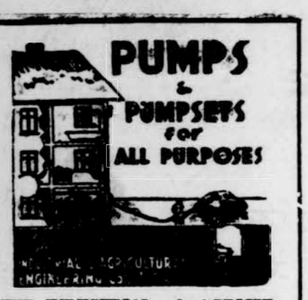

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXX NO. 24 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1942 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INDIAN SOLDIERS FOR INDIA'S DEFENCE

BATTLE FOR CYRENAICA

Advancing From Jedabaya Axis Forces Enter Msus Town

CAIRO, January 28.

It is officially learnt that enemy troops are in Msus.

The following is the text of the 'communique' from British G.H.Q., Middle East:

"The situation generally remains unaltered. With the conclusion of what may be the first phase of the present operation it is now possible to give a clear picture of the fighting, which has taken place during the last week.

For seven days highly mobile German columns have operated with skill and determination over a wide area from El Agheila to Msus, their main axis of advance being along the road joining these places. During this phase the heavy going of the road caused by abnormal rain, together with the fluid character of the fighting, made it impossible for us to concentrate in any one area and the operations resolved themselves into a series of engagements between enemy's columns and our own, which have been fought with equal tenacity.

Exploiting his initial success on the 21st and 22nd January, when strong columns penetrated our light screen and re-occupied Jedabaya, the enemy regained the local initiative in this area.

Enemy troops are in Msus and our mobile columns and patrols are in touch with enemy on a general line from Soiluch to just north-east of Msus with patrols well forward to the south.

Throughout the operations the co-operation of our Air Forces has been magnificent day after day and also at night a heavy toll has been taken of enemy vehicles. January 26 was a particularly successful day for our bombers and our fighters, both of which returned again and again to attack. Great havoc was observed amongst enemy mechanised transport between Antelat and Msus, where enemy columns at and about Msus itself were successfully engaged".—Reuter.

Sidney Rocked By 'Quake

SYDNEY, Jan. 28.

A major earthquake disturbance was recorded in Sydney at 12-36 local time yesterday. The shock was so severe that it dismounted two seismographs. The disturbance is estimated to have occurred between Australia and Dutch New Guinea.—Reuter.

Late News

Chatfield On Churchill's Blunder

LONDON, Jan. 28.

In the House of Lords, to-day the Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Chatfield, said, "the fact that we should suffer some humiliation in the Far East at the present time was due to a mis-handling of our imperial defence over a very long period of years.

'Many were asking why were the Prince of Wales and the Repulse sent to Singapore unescorted by proper auxiliary vessels. He had the greatest admiration for the work of the naval staff in this war and could not believe that it was naval disposition to move those two ships out to the Far East. It was a political decision and it was an astonishing thing that one could never get a lay mind to understand naval strategy. The Prime Minister had said that these two ships were sent as a spearpoint of the British navy. The battleships were not spearpoints, they were not forwards in a game at sea. "They are fullbacks, and they should not be sent into dangerous positions where great disaster may occur, unless they have adequate support which all naval officers know is necessary".—Reuter.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS AND B. B. C.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

"The B. B. C. can broadcast the American and Soviet National Anthems and all our Allies' National Anthems," declared Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister for Information in a reply to a question in the Commons.—Reuter.

IRISH BASES IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 28.

In the Commons Mr. Little asked the Prime Minister whether as ports and air bases in Eire are urgently required by Britain and the United States for successful prosecution of war he will approach President Roosevelt with a view to making representations to Mr. De Valera for the use or lease of ports and bases for the duration of war.

Mr. Attlee replied: "The Prime Minister does not wish to make any further statement on this subject at the present time.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Take Heavy Toll Of Japanese Planes

ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY IN RANGOON & SINGAPORE

Stage Set For Big Battle In South China

LONDON, January 28.

According to Melbourne cable, the Commonwealth Government is described in authoritative circles as not sharing the view that Japan will not attempt to invade Australia.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES ON THE CENTRAL FRONT IN MALAYA HAVE MADE A SLIGHT WITHDRAWAL AND HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES, IT IS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY IN LONDON ON WEDNESDAY.

THIS IS PRESUMABLY THE FORCE FIGHTING SOUTH OF KLUANG. IT IS NOT KNOWN HOW FAR THE WITHDRAWAL EXTENDS BUT JAPANESE FORCES AT THIS POINT ARE THE NEAREST TO SINGAPORE, BEING ABOUT FIFTY MILES DISTANT.

SITUATION IN SINGAPORE

According to the Singapore Radio, following is to-night's communique: Throughout yesterday, contact was maintained with the enemy in the Jemaluang area near the east coast. There have been no reports of further enemy landings at Endau. Enemy air activity has been slight. In the centre, in the Kluang-Ayer Hitam area, there is no change in the situation to report, but enemy air activity has been continued both by day and night. Heavy fighting has taken place around Rengit south of Segamang.

A considerable number of British and Indian troops who were cut off in the Batu Pahat area have now rejoined our main body. Enemy aircraft raided Singapore Island three times yesterday. Some damage was caused, but casualties were slight. Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out an attack early this morning on the enemy occupied aerodrome at Kuantan. Bombs were dropped from low altitude and were observed to fall on the targets. All our aircraft returned safely. As a result of fighter action during yesterday's raids on Singapore one enemy aircraft was damaged. Enemy aircraft again raided the Singapore area this morning. Details of damage and casualties have not yet been received.

Evacuation From Singapore

According to the Singapore radio, the civil population is to be evacuated from the coastal area of Singapore island opposite the mainland in Johore State. Roughly the area to be evacuated by civilians, together with their live-stock, is a strip about a mile wide from Choa Chu Kang village on the west, running northwards and eastwards to Patrio Rees village on the northeast, but not including either of those two villages. Evacuation must be completed by noon on Friday, January 30. It should be emphasised that this is purely a precautionary measure, and need cause no alarm. People living near, but not inside the coastal strip indicated are in no way affected and have no need whatever to think of moving..

JAPANESE ACTIVE IN SUMATRA & BORNEO

BATAVIA, Jan. 28.—The following Communique was issued to-day by the headquarters of the N. E. I. Forces:

"There has been no decrease in enemy air activity. Bombs were dropped on several undefended places in the outer Provinces, causing little material damage.

Here and there in South-East Borneo bombs were dropped and machine-gunning took place. The heaviest bombardment was carried out on Emmahaven on the west coast of Sumatra, where a formation of seven bombers carried out nine attacks. Two merchantships lying in the harbour were set on fire, while a third was damaged. There were no casualties either ashore or aboard these ships.

There is no news from Balik-Papan. There is reason to assume that the Japanese have occupied the completely destroyed and burnt-out establishments.

Reports from Kendari indicate that here also strong resistance is being offered. The first landing took place at Sempara, where the Japanese met with very strong resistance. However, radio connection has been cut off and further reports must be awaited before information about the local situation can be given with certainty.

In the vicinity of Ambon some persons were killed and some wounded as the result of renewed enemy air activity.

Dutch naval aircraft again bombed aerodrome and storage yards at Kuching".—Reuter.

Flying Fortress Pounds Enemy Shipping

BATAVIA, Jan. 28. A Communique issued to-day by the General Headquarters of the South-East Pacific Command states that American "Flying Fortresses" yesterday delivered

(Continued on page 4)

REINFORCEMENTS FOR FAR EAST

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Mr. Attlee in the House of Commons said that reinforcements to the Far East would be sent at the earliest possible moment drawn from troops most readilly available, and other reinforcements were being sent.

U-Boat Sinks Spanish Ship

British Warships Rush To Scene To Assist In Rescue Of Crew

LONDON, Jan. 28.

An Admiralty 'communique' issued on Wednesday morning states: "Another Spanish ship, the "Navemar," has fallen victim to Axis U-Boats and, as is their practice, the Axis have put out broadcasts asserting that the ship was torpedoed by a British submarine.

The "communique" continues:

"So, far from being responsible for the brutal attack on the "Navemar", the British Admiralty, mindful of the ready assistance given in the past by the Spanish mercantile marine to British seamen in similar circumstances, diverted two British surface warships to reach the area where the "Navemar" was reported to have been attacked. The majority of the crew are now stated to have been saved by another Spanish vessel so that their relatives have been relieved of the cruel anxiety caused by mendacious Axis reports that the whole crew had been lost".—Reuter.

WON'T BE DEPENDENCY AFTER WAR.

TIRUVARUR, Jan. 27.

The belief that India's dependency would not survive this war was expressed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier, speaking at a public meeting here to-day.

PUNJAB MERCHANTS TO START NO SALES TAX CAMPAIGN.

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

A campaign for non-payment of the tax levied under the Punjab General sales tax act is to be launched by the traders in the Punjab on January 30.

This decision is announced by the Punjab Beopar Mandal to work out the details for direct action to be adopted by the traders. The campaign will be initiated by Lala Bihari Lal Channa, President of the Punjab Beopar Mandal.—A. P.

EVACUEES FROM BURMA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Over 6,000 people were evacuated by sea from Burma during the last week, it is announced.

Refugees who have reached Rangoon say that most of the middle class people were able to get away from Tavoy and Mergui, leaving their belongings behind. The labouring classes mostly stayed.—A. P.

MAHASABHA'S DEMAND

Equality Of Status With A. B. C. D. Front In Far East

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The demand that in the interests of India, all Indian soldiers outside Asia should be brought back to India for effective defence of this country was made in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Council of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha held here to-day. Dr. Shyamaprosad Mookerjee, Finance Minister, Bengal, who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Mahasabha, was in the chair.

The Council expressed its regret that Mr. Churchill had not made any reference to India and to India's national aspirations in his recent statement in the House of Commons.

The Council reaffirmed the principle of responsive co-operation and expressed the opinion that co-operation between England and India in this war should be on honourable terms, and that the same should be decided on the fundamental assumption that India was a free country and that the real solution of the present problem in India and the Far East would depend upon adequate response of England to India's demand.

INDIA MUST BE HEARD

The Council enjoined that in the interests of both England and India, the Government and the defence of India should be carried on and undertaken and should be manned and conducted by Indians themselves, and that, along with Australia, New Zealand and other Dominions, India should have equal right to be heard in the formation and direction of the British policy in this crisis.

The Council called upon the British Government to apply the principles of freedom, democracy and self-determination of nations which were the war aims of England and her Allies, to India and to implement England's declaration that she had entered this war not in defence of her imperial possessions, but in defence of certain noble ideals and in order to safeguard the vital principles affecting humanity and to ensure orderly progress of civilisation.

Another resolution, adopted at the meeting, stated that Hindus of Bengal were prepared, along with the rest of Hindusthan, to shoulder the responsibility in defending the integrity of their motherland and to undergo sacrifices for effective defence of India against all foreign aggression, and in order to bring about a real urge for an effective united national effort, there should be nationalisation of the army in India.

DEMAND FOR SARAT'S RELEASE

The Council condemned the arrest of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and his detention without trial and demanded his immediate release. The Council also demanded the release of all political prisoners in the country.

The meeting welcomed the formation of the new Coalition Ministry in the Province.

Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherji was re-elected President of the Mahasabha for the ensuing year. —A.P.

Recall Of Australian Forces Demanded

CANBERRA, Jan. 27.

A telegram demanding the recall of all Australian Imperial forces and Royal Australian Air Force units from Europe and Africa because of the "menacing" Pacific situation has been sent to the Australian Army Minister, Mr. Forde, by Mr. Calwell, Labour Member of Parliament for Melbourne.—Reuter.

Indians In Hong Kong Reported Safe

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

A cable received by the Sind Work Merchants' Association, Hyderabad from Macau assured that all Indians are safe in Hong Kong.—United Press.

SIR E. PAGE FOR WAR CABINET.

FREMANTLE:—It is officially learned that Sir Earle Page will represent the Commonwealth in the War Cabinet temporarily until a new minister is appointed.—Reuter.

PACIFIC COUNCIL.

MELBOURNE:—Vital and outstanding points still need to be cleared up including whether the Pacific Council have its headquarters in Washington or London stated a Government spokesman on Wednesday referring to Mr. Churchill's speech. Australia and New Zealand favoured Washington, he said.

India's Appeasement To Help War Strategy

COMMONS' SEARCHLIGHT ON GOVT. MUDDLE

Labourite Demands Place For Cripps In Cabinet

The possibilities of political appeasement of India which would put Grand Allied Strategy on the top in the Pacific were referred to by some speakers in the second day's debate in the House of Commons which gave an opportunity to Mr. Churchill's critics to state their case.

The day's discussion began not as yesterday on a formal motion of adjournment, but on a resolution submitted by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, declaring "that this House has confidence in His Majesty's Government and will aid it to the utmost in a vigorous prosecution of war."

The Parliamentary Labour Party decided by a large majority to support the vote of confidence requested by Mr. Churchill. There were a few dissentients and they are likely to abstain from voting. No suggestion was made at the meeting that anyone in the Party would oppose the motion by voting against it.

Proceedings In Detail

The veteran Conservative M.P., Sir John Wardlaw Milne, former Chairman of the influential 1922 Committee of the Conservative Members of Parliament, resumed the debate and at the outset paid a tribute to the great service rendered by the Prime Minister as a result of his visit to the United States.

"In this country," said Sir Wardlaw Milne, "we will not easily forget how much we owed to him in the darkest days of the war when civilisation seemed to be hanging in the balance, and all that we believe in was in danger. Yesterday the Prime Minister asked for a vote of confidence. He bases his request on considerations which are not those, I would have expected him to have put forward. I think he should be accorded a vote of confidence, but I come to that conclusion for very different reasons from those which the Prime Minister put forward yesterday. There are interests at stake which are greater than the position of the present Government or the Prime Minister himself (Hear, hear). It should be made perfectly clear to the whole world that the British people are of one mind that we are behind this or any other Government which will fight the war to conclusion (Cheers).

"The Prime Minister, strangely enough, put his request for a vote of confidence not primarily in the interest of a united front, but because, he thought, above all that he must be loyal to his colleagues. Loyalty to colleagues is a splendid thing, but loyalty to your own people and to the nation as a whole is greater still. The Caliph has had no difficulty before in getting rid of some of his harem. We are told that the Government is entirely responsible and that no blame attaches to the people abroad. That means that those in charge of our Military, Naval and other dispositions were well aware of the inadequacy of our preparations and were making continual representations to the Government. If that is so, there was no necessity for the flights of fancy those gentlemen engaged in the Far-East made."

Mr. Anstruther-Gray (Conservative): You could not expect the Commander-in-Chief to say we were not ready.

Sir John Wardlaw Milne: I suggested that, if he knew we were not ready, he could have kept his mouth shut. He is not a Minister of the Crown bound to answer questions. I agree with the Government's decision to support Russia and give all possible equipment to Libya, but even allowing for what we have sent to Russia, we it only possible to equip 50,000 men in Singapore after two and a quarter years of active war, and after something like five years of rearming? We have an immense number of men available in India, men trained to war. Have we no equipment to send them to Malaya? It seems incredible that we should have been left with such a meagre force to stand against an attack of our active and powerful enemy. Nothing has disgusted me more than the character of some of the communiques we read in connection with the Far-East and Libya. I realise that in Libya the weather has been bad, but you would think from the things we get from the B.B.C. that the duststorm fell only on the British Troops and the Germans never had a duststorm.

After criticising the failure to provide adequate land as well as sea protection in Malaya, Sir John Wardlaw Milne in conclusion said that the House considered that the Prime Minister was taking too much upon his shoulders.

The Prime Minister patiently sat through the speech and then left the House. Once the House became restive when Sir Wardlaw Milne seemed to overemphasise one of his arguments and caused Mr. Churchill to make his only interjection, "I used those words, but not in that context."

Mr. Robert Richards (Labour) too felt that there was inadequate preparation in the Far-East and that the position in India was by no means satisfactory. "If we are to keep the Empire, we must shoulder the responsibility of being able to keep it," said Mr. Richards. "The movement towards a closer association of the Indian people with their own Government would do a great deal to consolidate that very rich and important part of the Empire.

Then, there are Australia and South Africa. I am rather alarmed about the position in South Africa. There was a vote the other day on the question of union with this country or setting up a republic, and, although the Government got the majority, there was a minority of nearly 50 per cent. One does not feel very happy, particularly in view of our unpreparedness in the Far-East, and we are entitled to know more details as to the degree of preparation made to preserve the Empire.

Mr. Graham White (Liberal) hoped that they would not adopt "the Vichy policy" of looking for scapegoats. The Prime Minister, however, should not feel that he was under any inhibition in making his choice of men. Mr. White urged greater production efforts by setting up a machinery providing for the most complete co-operation between the management and the workers.

Mr. Ronald Tree (Conservative) urged closer Anglo-American relationship and understanding as "a very great step forward towards a better world when the war is over."

Captain Cazalet (Conservative) believed that Japan's extension of her activities thousands of miles from her base might in the long run be her undoing. "We underestimated the Japanese," said Captain Cazalet "and we gave supplies to Japan as to Italy almost up to the end." He held that there was strong demand that more forces should be sent there.

After Colonel Walter Elliot's speech, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell (Labour) said "While grateful for the resource of courage of the Prime Minister and for his magnificent contribution in cementing the relations between the two great English-speaking peoples we are not enamoured of his challenge to the House. Votes of confidence may prove a snare and a delusion. Why not have two votes of confidence? One motion of confidence in the Prime Minister and another in the remaining members of the Government (Laughter)?

Continuing, Mr. Shinwell said that the House was not responsible for "the deplorable deterioration in the war situation."

Questions had been asked for months on the subject of Japanese war preparations and production and equipment for British forces in the Far East and elsewhere, but they had been constantly fobbed off by assurances that the Government had the situation well in hand. "The outstanding feature of the Ministers appeared to be a capacity for deluding themselves. In view of our now admitted weakness in the Far East, why did the Prime Minister at the Mansion House in November declare our readiness to resist Japanese aggression, and state that if peace in the Pacific were to be broken, the combined fleets of the United States and Great Britain would be more than a match for the aggressor? In all speeches delivered by the Prime Minister the impression was conveyed that there was never at any time any suggestion that, owing to our pressing obligations in Libya, the possibility of an invasion and the character of our aid to Russia we might find ourselves in an inferior position in the Far East.

Continuing Mr. Shinwell said: It is alleged we were compelled to deprive the Far East of supplies because of our Russian commitments. This is surely contested. Perhaps, the Government would inform us what was the actual quantity of material sent to our gallant Russian ally (hear hear). It is doubtful that we have sent to Russia more than a thousand aircraft, thousand tanks and probably the same number of guns."

"He doubted that the Libyan campaign had swallowed up their resources and, furthermore, there would have to be sound reason for the prolonged campaign there and particularly the recent setback.

Mr. Shinwell strongly urged upon the Prime Minister to abandon his stubborn attitude regarding co-ordination of production and that he should have a minister presiding over the production council and not hampered by departmental duties. He also emphasised the need of greater shipbuilding energies and said that no one should underestimate the gravity of the shipping position.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Major Randolph Churchill, son of the Prime Minister, who recently returned from the Middle East, said that he marvelled at the relish, almost gusto, with which Mr. Shinwell referred to any piece of bad tidings he could discover as to the progress of the war. He also spoke of how gentlemen like Mr. Shinwell and his associates, had impeded efforts to rearm the country in the last ten years and then dealt in a light vein with various critics of the Government and thereby involved himself in a number of interruptions and cross-questioning by those upon whom he was commenting.

INDEPENDENTS TO VOTE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Mr. George Lambert (Liberal National) asked whether the Admiralty approved of sending the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" to Singapore or where they over-ruled?

Mr. McGovern (Independent Labour Party, whose membership in the House Totals 3) said that he and his colleagues would vote against the Government.

Mr. Edgar Granville (Liberal National) hoped, that the Government would be able to mobilise the full resources of India and that the Prime Minister's offer made to the Dominions might also be made to the people of India, so that their representative might sit in the War Cabinet in London.

FIND PLACE FOR CRIPPS

Mr. Granville said that he would prophesy that the Prime Minister would reconstruct his Government within three months and hoped that the great authority and abilities of Sir Stafford Cripps would be recognised by a place for him in the Cabinet. He contended that, if an Empire War Cabinet had been set up a year ago, as he had advocated, they would now that America had come into the war, be talking in terms of a 1942 offensive instead of a 1943 offensive.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

A. I. C. C. Secretary's Instructions To Provincial Committees

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

The General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has sent to all Provincial Congress Committees the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha about the enrolment of primary members.

The General Secretary points out that those who want to continue their membership have to get themselves enrolled for the current as well as the preceding year and pay a consolidated fee of eight annas. Continuity of memberships, says the General Secretary, will entitle them to participate in elections as laid down in Art. VII Sub-clause A and B. Those who want to enroll themselves for this year have to pay the usual membership fee of four annas.

The General Secretary says that all those who pay their subscription for the years 1941 and 1942 on or before June 30 shall be deemed to have been primary members of the Congress for those years, in terms of Art. III and IV of the Congress constitution.—A. P.

Congress And Local Bodies

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

In the course of a circular regarding the withdrawal of Congress Parties from Local Bodies, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, says that wherever Congressmen have withdrawn from Local Bodies, they could not contest by-election.

Further, in deciding whether Congress Committees should participate in fresh elections to Local Bodies, regard should be had, he says, to the circumstances prevailing in the province or localities concerned. The Provincial Congress Committees are left free to decide the matter in the light of the effect such contests will have on the Congress policy and working of its general programme.—United Press.

Azad To Address Congressmen

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, will address a meeting of prominent Congressmen of the province at Anand Bhawan on February 2. He will also address a public meeting at Allahabad. It is learnt that Maulana Azad will visit Patna and the Punjab.—United Press.

Bombay Governor's Broadcast

(SEE PAGE 4)

SAPRU'S ADVICE TO SIND PREMIER

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier of Sind, arrived here from Allahabad after meeting Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and seeking his opinion about the Sind constitutional issue. The Premier is leaving for Delhi on February 1 to attend a meeting of the National Defence Council.—United Press.

SIR SIKANDAR BACK IN INDIA

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, returned to India by air this evening and will be leaving for Lahore by train to-morrow.

ALL-ROUND U.S. HELP TO PACIFIC AREAS.

WASHINGTON, January 28.

In announcing nominees to the Anglo-American War Resources Board, President Roosevelt told a Press Conference that the United States is sending all help it could to the whole of the south-west Pacific areas.

President Roosevelt said there were six, eight or ten American expeditionary forces outside the United States.—Reuter

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of white and coloured capsules in two sizes, for quarts and pints respectively for one year from 1st April, 1942 to 31st March, 1945.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned who will receive tenders not later than 12 nooh of the 9th February, 1942.

R. D. TARAPOREWALA, Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road.

26th January, 1942. (7190)

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from 2nd February, 1942, the Bank's Head Office and Local Branches will close at—

On WEEK DAYS 3-30 p.m.
On SATURDAYS 12-30 p.m.

The hours of commencement of business at Head Office and Local Branches will remain as at present.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 27th January, 1942. (7203)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KARSUKH V. VORA, SATWASUKHRAM V. VORA and SAROJ D. MEHTA, the Trustees of the estate of Dr. V. S. Diwan, the first two of Surat and the last of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. ALL PERSONS having any claim against or to the said property by sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsover are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4880 square yards (in the City Survey Register shown 4903 square yards) or thereabouts and premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, 414, New No. C|3457, Old Survey No. 5|92, New Survey No. D|32 and Cadastral Survey No. 851 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5018 (1), 5018 (2), 5018 (3), 5018 (4) 5019 (1), 5019 (2), 5019 (3), 5019 (6), 5019 (8), 5019 (9), 5019 (10), 5021 (3A), 5021 (3B) and Street Nos. 346, 346A, 346B, 346C, 347, 347A, 347B, 347E, 347G, 347H, 347 I, 349AC and 347BB and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of St. Michaels Church and partly by the property of Damoder Shrikison, on or towards the West partly by the property of Madhavji Shivji, on or towards the North by the property of Umarsey Damodar and on or towards the South by the property of St. Michaels Church.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1942.

CHANDRASEN & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

(7202)

Public Notices

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL LICENTIATES ARE REQUIRED for the Emergency Branch of the Indian Medical Department (Indian Cadre).

AGE-LIMIT: 35 years' age limit has now been raised to 50 years.

EMOLUMENTS: JEMADAR—Rs. 200 to Rs. 270 p.m. SUBEDAR—Rs. 285 to Rs. 300 p.m. Sub-charge pay when holding sub-charge of a military hospital from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 p.m. Free accommodation and rations or compensation in lieu, free water and lighting. Free accommodation for families except during training period and also free water and lighting when the officer is on field service.

ANTEDATE OF COMMISSION. For professional Experience upto 5 years, for higher qualifications upto one year and for a D.T.M. upto six months. The period of antedate to count for increments of pay and seniority in the Service.

ADDITIONAL CONCESSIONS Preferential treatment in connection with recruitment to Civil Medical Departments after the war. In the case of Government servants, grant of lien in Civil, confirmation in a civil appointment on the occurrence of a suitable permanent vacancy, period spent on military duty to count in full to wards pay, promotion and pension in the Civil Department.

DISABILITY AND FAMILY PENSION. An Assistant Surgeon who is pronounced permanently unfit for general service owing to a disability attributable to field service and assessed at 100 per cent. may, at the termination of his service on account of such disability, be granted a total pension of Rs. 60|- per mensem if he is a Jemadar and Rs. 85|- if he is a Subedar.

The heir of an Assistant Surgeon who is killed in action or dies of wounds received in action is eligible for the grant of a monthly pension of Rs. 50|- if the Assistant Surgeon was a Subedar and Rs. 25|- if Jemadar. In addition, the heir of a Subedar is eligible for the grant of a gratuity of Rs. 1,200|-

Detailed particulars can be obtained from Provincial Administrave Medical Officers or the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

(7012)

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY 30 qualified overseers or suboverseers on Rs. 120|- and 80|- per mensem respectively for temporary appointment. Travelling allowances both ways allowed as under rules. For full particulars, apply Chief Engineer, Public Works Department Nagpur.

(Sd.) P. V. CHANCE, Chief Engineer, C.P. and Berar, P.W.D.

Dated Nagpur, The January, 1942. (7186)

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S

51st Exhibition of Pictures

TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 1st February from 9 a. m. to 7-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Admission Fee ANNAS FOUR only.

BOOK of PICTURES, Price Re. 1| during Exhibition period.

(7191)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant at 2-45 P. M. (S. T.).

M. R. A. BAIG, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 27th January, 1942. (7201)

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE, SHIKARPUR, (Sind.)

Suit No. 219 of 1930.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF INDIA ..... Plaintiff

Versus.

BHOJRAJ & others .. Defendants.

To,

Mrs. PAHLAJRAI alias BHAUN BHEN, widow of Pahlajrai c|o Issardas & Co., Mahajan Jawari Bazar, Bombay.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has made application to this Court for execution of decree in suit No. 219 of 1930, and whereas you cannot be served with notice under Order 21, rule 22, C.P.C. in an ordinary way, you are therefore hereby required to appear on the 6 (sixth) day of February, 1942, at 10-30 a.m. to show cause why execution should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 23rd day of January, 1942.

(Seal.)

GOBINRAM VASANMAL, Clerk of the Court, Shikarpur.

(7208)

Auction Sales

THE SALE OF GLASS AND OPAL GLASS ELECTRIC LAMP SHADES, HARDWARE and 1 CASE MARATHI MATRICES will take place TO-DAY at 3 P.M. at the room of the undersigned, 123, Medows Street, as previously advertised.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

2 C|S SURGICAL CATGUTS (STERILE SURGICAL SUTURES)

MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 29th Inst. at 3 p.m. at their rooms by order of The B. I. S. N. Coy. Ltd. the abovementioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE BILLIARD TABLE & MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1942, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Seamen's Club on the 4th floor of "Kaiser-i-Hind" Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, the undermentioned property of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Seamen's Club, vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Japanese billiard table, dining table, chairs, teapoys, dressing tables, big lot of iron beds and mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets, "Tatmis", etc.

On view.

BENNETT & CO.

15 FIFTEENTH WEEK & STILL GOING STRONG!

SUNRISE Super Social

Gharki Laj

DRAWING CROWDS AT

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m

CAPITOL

'Phone 20422

EVERY NIGHT At 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Grand STAGE Show

ALL-STAR NON-STOP VARIETY

MIRTH, MAGIC, MELODY!

Prices:

Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9

Plans open. Book EARLY

स्वामी

ROYAL RELEASE NO.16

TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

FINAL SHOW for LADIES!

'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 16

"SWAMI"

The Marital Comedy for Ladies and their Lords!

15th NON-STOP WEEK

Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC

PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers etc., manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD. highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO. LTD., 9 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay, 'Phone 33609.

3 THIRD Great Week

ENTERTAINING! EDUCATIVE!! EDIFYING!!!

ASHOK'S Inspiring Romance!

CHANDAN

Starring: KANTA, NAZIR, MAYA, ASHIK HUSEIN, BABY LALITA, etc.

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7, & 10 P.M.

METRO

DAILY AT 3-15, 6-30, 9-30 P.M. TELEPHONE 31045

PLEASE NOTE: THE MATINEE STARTS AT 3-15 P.M.

FILLED WITH THRILLS

IT'S FILMDOM'S SALUTE TO AN IMMORTAL HEROISM!

NOW GARY COOPER "SERGEANT YORK"

A NEW WARNER BROS. TRIUMPH with WALTER BRENNAN · JOAN LESLIE GEORGE TOBIAS · STANLEY RIDGES

A HOWARD HAWKS PRODUCTION Produced by JESSE L. LASKY and HAL B. WALLIS

NOVELTY 4, 7, 10 p.m.

6TH WEEK OF SPLENDOUR

Tulsi

Showing a new type of LOVE—ANGLE!

TULSI

1st ZANANA SHOW To-day at 1 p.m.

OF

"KHAZANCHI"

THE MOST POPULAR MUSICAL

43rd WEEK

KRISHNA

Other Shows: 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.

"FULL OF HUMOUR AND WIT. A NUMBER OF SNAPPY SONGS" —"TIMES OF INDIA".

NATIONAL'S

Nai Roshni

Starring: SARDAR AKHTAR & HARISH

10th WEEK OF FULL HOUSES

Daily 3 & 9 p.m.

PATHE

THE VICEROY'S WAR PURPOSES FUND

January, 27.

The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund has now reached a figure of Rs. 5,80,49,628. His Excellency gratefully acknowledges this splendid voluntary effort. The position of the Fund on December, 31, 1941, was:—

		Rs. (lakhs)
Total payments	.....	497.08
Sums earmarked and awaiting payment	.....	40.00
Free Balance	.....	43.42
	GRAND TOTAL	580.50

Contributions for the following objects would be particularly welcome:—

Amenities for the fighting forces.
Benevolent Funds of the fighting forces (Indian and British).
Indian Red Cross.
Welfare of Indian merchant seamen.
Lord Mayor's National Air-raid Distress Relief Fund.

A BANKER'S ORDER WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL OF THE SEASON

Garib

Brilliantly Directed By RAMCHANDRA THAKUR, Who has won your approval By his PREVIOUS RECORD.

With SURENDRA AND ROSE in a great romantic combination.

Produced by MEHBOOB

Supported by VEENA-KUMARI, SANKATHA, KAYAMALI, ANSARI, PESI PATEL and others.

PREMIERE ON SATURDAY AT

SWASTIK Talkies

(Pathe)

Bombay Talkies' Musical Comedy

Daily at 3, 6-30, 9-45 p.m.

ROXY

21st Week 21st

MINERVA'S HISTORICAL

SIKANDAR

Director: SOHRAB MODI

RUNNING TO CROWDED HOUSES AT

MINERVA

To-day—Shows Nos. 471, 472, 473

Daily 3 Shows—4, 7, 9-45 p.m.

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

TO-DAY—LAST DAY

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

FRANCHOT TONE IN "THIS WOMAN IS MINE"

2 SONGS!

TO-MORROW

Deanna Durbin - Charles Laughton with Robert Cummings in It Started with Eve

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Plans open. Book TO-DAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

LEFT THE ARMY WITH RHEUMATISM

Now He is Fit to Join up Again!

Twenty years ago, he left the Army, constipated and rheumatic. Then he got fat. To-day, he is fit and free from pain.

"I came out of the Army with Rheumatism," he writes. "It was especially bad in my feet. I was putting on weight and went up to 13 stone. I started taking Kruschen Salts and in a few months, my rheumatism disappeared. I also got back to my normal weight. I became nimble on my feet. Now at 61 I am cheerful, energetic and always ready for a romp with my grandchildren."—F E B.

Most people grow old long before their time, because they neglect one vital need of health—the need for internal cleanliness. Eventually, they start the healthy Kruschen habit. Then, probably for the first time in their lives, they start getting rid every day of all waste matter from the system.

Instead of being clogged, the intestines are clean and clear. Instead of the liver and kidneys being sluggish, they are active and efficient. New, healthy blood goes coursing through the veins—carrying health and energy to every part of the body.

Tasteless in Tea

You too can have THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING

ON THE AIR

...THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

Delhi I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Recorded female voices. 5-15 Mixed Melodies. 5-45 Lakshman Pershad 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements 6-15 Indubala. 6-30 Beyond the Pacific. 3. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Imam Husain Ki Shahadat. 7-55 Sozkhani 8-15 Books I have been reading 8-30 Panna Lal. 8-50 S. Mazumdar. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Popular tunes from Talkies. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Panna Lal 10-20 Indubala.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Kharadkar. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 G. J. Watve. 8-40 Hiralal Nakshigara 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Gangubai. 9-40 Air Quartet 9-50 Purushottam Sonkankurkar. 12-30 p.m. Selection of light songs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestral music. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Hiralal Nakshigara. 5-20 V. S. Khadilkar 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati 5-50 Kannada song. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 V. S. Khadilkar. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Gangubai. 7 Book review 7-15 Hiralal Nakshigara. 7-25 G. J. Watve 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Air Bhajan Mandali. 8 News in Marathi 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Books and Authors. 8-45 March of time 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Lilia Beaman. 10-15 Showtime.

Bombay II—Programme.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Purushottam Solankurkar. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Recitations from Gujarati poems 9 V. S. Khadilkar. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 6 p.m As in Bombay 1. 6 Narottam Das. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Purushottam Solankurkar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 G. J. Watve. 9-20 Purushottam Solankurkar. 9-40 Gangubai. 10-15 to 10-45 As in Bombay 1.

City 'Bidi' Workers On Strike

Miss Shanta Bhalerao writes:—The 'Bidi' workers engaged in different establishments ranging from Colaba to Mahim, have decided to go on a general strike from Feb. 1 for the redressal of their grievances. Workers in Mandvi area have started the strike from Wednesday. The owners of the 'Bidi'-making establishments in that area have declared that the daily rates of wages have been lowered, and the workers in protest have gone on strike.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow granted an interview to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow accompanied by Lady Lumley honoured the Docks Canteen and Prisoners of War Parcels Packing Depot with a visit. The Governor of Bombay broadcast this evening about Air-Raid Precautions from the Bombay Centre, All-India Radio.

Cuticura

OINTMENT

Cuticura has an almost medical efficacy in arresting itching, irritation and smarting, in drawing out inflammation and soreness and cleaning up skin troubles.

COMFORT FOR ACHING FEET

COLDS COUGHS

For 50 years the standard remedy for every cold and cough, for the entire family. Loosens tight phlegm in 24 hours. Contains absolutely no narcotics or harmful drugs. Children love its liquorice flavour. Demand

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 12, 1998
Muslim: Muharrum 14, 1361
Parsi: Amaruad 27, 1311
Sunrise 7-16 a.m.; Sunset 6-28 p.m.
Nagpur 9-32, 23-15; Amraoti 4-20, 16-0.
Municipal Standing Committee: 2-30 p.m. (B.T.). Municipal Corporation: 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. (B.T.).

Amusements Of The Day

IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj": 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Changan": 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhandora": 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
REGAL—"This Woman is Mine": 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Sheikh Chilli": 1-30, 4, 7 & 9-45
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi": 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu": 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Sergeant York" 3-15, 6-30 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Doctor": 4, 7 & 9-45
NOVELTY—"Tulsi": 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola": 3, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Lydia": 4, 6-30 & 9-30
MAJESTIC—"Swami": 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shwji": 4, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai Roshni": 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bombaiwali": 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Footsteps in the Dark": 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar": 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Murder at Monte Carlo": 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Her Last Desire" 4-15, 7 10.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30, 7-15 10.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE: A meeting will be held in the University School of Economics, at 6-15 p.m. to-day. Mr. Kishore M. Premchand will deliver a lecture on "Effect of Exchange Control on Trade."

INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCN.: A meeting will be held in the new laboratories at Sonawala Precious Metal Refinery, Tardeo, Bombay 7. There will be a discussion on the "Pharmaceutical Education in India" opened by Mr. S. H. Merchant.

GHATKOPAR TALUKA CONGRESS: The following office-bearers have been elected by the Managing Committee of the Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee:—Shreemati Kamalaben Sanghavi, Vice-President; Syt. Prahladbhai Keshavlal Patel, Secretary and Mr. Damoder Balkrishna Vora, Treasurer.

SCOUT WEEK CELEBRATIONS: The (Hindustan) Scouts of the South Bombay District will assemble at the Gowalia Tank Maidan at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Sjt. Chandravadan C. Mehta will address the gathering. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central) will preside and inaugurate the Workmen's Circulating Library.

TALYARKHAN ON SPORTS: Under the auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association Mr. A.F.S. Talyarkhan will deliver a lecture on "The Place of Sports in Education" at 6 p.m. to-day in the hall of the St. Xavier's High School, Dhobi Talao. Principal P. M. Joseph will preside.

S.N.D.T. INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY: The Silver Jubilee celebrations of Indian Women's University will be held in specially erected pandal near the University Building to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Lady Cowasji Jehangir on 30th inst. at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and on 1st Feb. at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Dr. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: The 34th annual general meeting of the members of the Chamber to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Narrondass Manordass Hall and Library, 2nd floor, Lalji Naranji Memorial Indian Merchants' Chamber Building.

BAPTISTA READING ROOM & CHARKHA SANGH

A large gathering mostly of working class residents of Mazagon, Bombay, witnessed the opening ceremony of "Baptista People's Reading Room and Charkha Sangh" at Mhaturpakdi Rd. Corner, at the hands of Sjt. S. K. Patil on Sunday evening.

Sjt. Patil eulogised the services of the late Bar. Joseph Baptista to the country's cause and said that the above institution would really be a fitting memorial for a great nationalist like Baptista.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

In Aid Of War Gifts Fund

The Symphony Orchestra presented an excellent concert on Monday evening in aid of the War Gifts Fund in the presence of Lady Lumley. The theatre was crowded as it usually is, and though the programme was more on the popular side it was not flimsy. The tendency to play comparatively recent music is desirable and an occasional piece by a contemporary would be welcome. For once advantage was taken of the dimmer lights of the theatre.

Weber's "Der Freischutz" Overture gave an effective start to the programme. Schubert's unfinished B minor Symphony was rendered very much better by the Orchestra this time, the subdued passages being performed with effective restraint. Sibelius' Tone Poem "Finlandia" showed a great improvement in the brass, which gave an unusually good start with the woodwind to introduce the strings, who continued the theme with excellent precision. The brass again led into the second theme brilliantly, calling with a few introductory notes.

Mons. Crean deserves full credit for keeping up the balance between the different instruments and co-ordinating them, specially in Bizet's "L'Arlesienne Suite" after the interval, which could have been easily ruined by indifferent conducting. Though the violas and the celli gave a good account of themselves in Saint-Saen's Prelude to "Le Deluge," it was undoubtedly the soloist Mr. Mehli Mehta, the leader, who gave the piece its brilliant rendering. Grieg's 'March' formed a suitable conclusion to one of the best concerts of the Symphony Orchestra, which incidentally netted nearly Rs. 6,000 for the War Gifts Fund.

"LAUNCHING DAWLATS"

A New Entrant To Filmdom

Dawlat Corporation 'at Home' on Monday evening at 3 p.m., started yet another firm in the business of Film Distribution, celebrating their appointment as Chief Agents to Wadias for their Homi Wadia Productions.

Dawlats are breaking in the Film business with a big cake in their hands being associated with a well-known producer as Wadias, which is a distinct advantage for a Film Distributor.

Mr. Dharmakumar and Mr. H. P. Dawlat, Partners of Dawlat Corporation received the guests. Mr. M. J. Vora, welcomed the guests on behalf of his firm. On behalf of the guests Mr. Ayaz S. Peerbhoy, wished every success to Daulat Corporation and the happy function was terminated by Mr. T. V. Potdar, Manager of Dawlat Corporation, thanking the guests for the kind presence and for the good wishes expressed by them that their motto was "progress by co-operation."

More Donations For Petit Hospital

The Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital has received donations totalling Rs. 10,278-14-9 towards the funds of the institution.

BAN ON "GUJARAT SAMACHAR" LIFTED.

Junagadh, January 27

The Government of Junagadh State has now removed the ban imposed on the entry into the limits of Junagadh State of the newspaper "Gujarat Samachar" daily published at Ahmedabad.

Mr. V. N. Adarkar, in-charge of the Commercial Art Section, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as the Deputy Director of the School.

MUSLIMS OBSERVE MUHARRUM DAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The Muslims in Bombay observed the "Muharrum" day of mourning to-day with great solemnity. All the Muslim shops, restaurants and hotels were closed

Muharrum is the occasion of mourning in remembrance of the martyrdom of Hussain. Abu Muhammad-al-Hasan and Husain were the two sons of Ali-bin-Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad. After the murder of their father, A.H. 40, at Kufah, by the contrivances of the Kaliph Yezid, the son of Mualwiyeh, they removed from Kufan, the capital to Medina.

The elder Hasan, abdicated to avoid embroiling the State in civil war, but shortly afterwards, he was poisoned by Yezid, the son of Mualwiyeh, at Medina, A.H. 49. Abu Abdullah Mualwiyeh, the first of the Ommiades, then began to rule, A.D. 661, and was succeeded by his son Yezid A.D. 679-683, but after several years the people of Kufah, being tired of King Yezid's tyrannical rule, invited Husain to return to the capital, and assume his lawful position as Imam (leader of the faithful)

Before accepting this invitation, Husain sent his cousin, as a messenger to report the true state of affairs to him, and on Husain's arrival with his two sons at Shawn, he was killed with all his retinue, at Karbala, on the 10th day of the 10th day of Muharrum, A. H. 61 (9th October 680). Zain-ul-Abdin, the eldest son of Husain alone escaped.

This forms the subject of the ten day mourning during the Muharrum.

HINDU MILLIONAIRE WELCOMES 'TABOOT'

Mr. Chandrabhal Awasthi writes:—

Bombay's well-known millionaire, Mr. Ramnarain Ruia, took a welcome step when some Muslims carried Tazias to his residence.

Mrs. Ruia performed welcome rites.

HUSEIN DAY COMMITTEE'S APPEAL:

The above Committee has decided to collect funds from public to erect a drinking fountain and a suitable memorial at Mahomed Ali Road. Those intending to give donations may please send their contributions at the following address:—"Husein Day" Fund Committee, Ahmadabadi Mansion, near Dongri Junction, Bombay.

'WITHDRAW BAN ON COMMUNIST PARTY"

DACCA: January 27.

On the occasion of the Independence Day, a cyclists' procession paraded the streets yesterday morning shouting "Down with Japan's Imperialism" "Victory to the Soviet Russia," "Withdraw the Ban on the Communist Party of India."—A. P.

R. N. PANDIT REACHES SEMI-FINALS

Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

R. N. Pandit, was the first to reach the last four in the Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament, by convincingly accounting for C. M. Khathau. He played beautifully.

S. Harimohan lost to J. Charanjiva but had the Cambridge Blue beaten many a time by his measured drops and perfect lobs.

G. D. Bhagat after conceding a good set to R. Sanghani managed to pull through.

A 'ful house' was rewarded by Ghaus Mohomed, India's No. 1 playing in a couple of easy matches to some rare services and fine shots.

All the Quarter Finals of the Mixed Doubles were decided to-day, the only disappointment being Mr. A. Gupta. Mrs. Stauton and F. Bekkevold played a good fighting game against odds.

The day's results were:—

GENTS' SINGLES:—Ghaus Mohomed beat Rajkumar of Jath, 6—0, 6—1; J. Charanjiva beat S. Harimohan 5—7, 6—3, 6—1; R. N. Pandit beat C. M. Khathau 6—0, 6—4; G. D. Bhagat beat R. K. Sanghavi 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

GENTS' DOUBLES:—G. D. Bhagat and M. N. Bobjee beat C H. Banker and S. P. Kapadia 6—4, 6—1; R. N. Bhagvat and J. N. Tibra beat N. E. Patel and Khrishnaswami 6—4, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES:—Miss K. Haji and Mr. V. Bobjee w.o Miss N. Chaiwalla and G. Habib. Mrs. Massy and Ghaus Mohomed beat Mrs. Stauton and F. Bekkevold 6—1, 6—3. Mrs. W A. Bell and R. F. Strond beat Miss L. Woodbridge and A. C. Gupta 6—3 6—4; Miss L. M. Merchant and J. Charanjiva beat Miss Bartlett and Rajkumar of Jath 6—2, 6—4.

LADIES SINGLES:—Miss Leela Row w.o. "F" Player; Miss L. Woodbridge w.o. "D" Player.

Thursday's Programme

COURT NO. 1:—3-45 P.M.:—Ghaus Mohomed vs. P. N. Bal. 4-30 Mrs. Massy and Ghaus Mohomed vs. Mrs. W. A. Bell and R. F. Strond 5-15, Maharaja of Baroda and Ghaus Mohomed vs. P. N. Bal and S. Harimohan.

COURT NO. 1:—3-45 P.M.:—Ghaus kevold vs. G. D. Bhagat. 4-30 G. D. Bhagat and M. V. Bobjee vs. I. N. Laljee and F. F. Vakharia. 5-15 Miss K. Haji and M. V. Bobjee vs. Miss L. M. Merchant and J. Charanjiva.

COURT NO. 3:—3-45 P.M.:—Miss L. Merchant vs. Mrs. Stauton 4-30 Miss K. Haji vs. Miss Bartlett. 5-15 R. N. Pandit and M. Bhandhari vs. H. N. Contractor and R. F. Vakharia.

Court NO. 4:—3-45 P.M.:—J. Charanjiva and Kantawalla vs. R. N. Bhagvat and J. N. Tibra. 5-0 Miss Leela Row and Miss L. Woodbridge vs. Miss F. F. Talvarkhan and Mrs. Kania.

C. P. And Berar Quadrangular

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

The Hindus have qualified for the final of the C. P. and Berar Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.

Continuing their play to-day the Hindus concluded their first innings at midday, compiling 239 runs as against the Parsis' first innings score of 145.

The final will begin on January 31 between the Hindus and the Christians.

C. S. Naidu is arriving on Saturday.

'Objectionable' Line Removed From "Jhoola"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sohrabji Maneckji Vajifdar, Manager and Anant B. Rele, doorkeeper, who were injured in a stabbing affray when a disturbance took place during the screening of the picture 'Jhoola' yesterday at the Roxy Cinema, are reported to be improving to-day.

They are both detained in the J. J Hospital where surgical attention is being given to their wounds.

It appears that objection was taken by a small section of the audience to the use of the word 'Julaha' in a dance-song in the picture.

It is understood the line containing this particular word has been deleted from the film.

Attendance at the Roxy is now normal but the police 'bandobast' continues.

Fodder And Water Problems

The Secretary of Shree Hindi Bhashi Uddyog-Sangh, Bombay, writes:—

"In Bombay and Suburbs the price of fodder have gone to four times as much as normal. As a result cattle of the area are half-starving. If this continues starvation may wipe out all cattle (including cows, bullocks and buffaloes) and horses. Such a grave menace can only be warded off if the Government puts control on fodder prices, as they did in case of grain to the great relief of the public.

"The problem of water is graver still. The stable-keepers are not given pipe connections. If at all they are given any, they are charged more than double the rate of ordinary supply which becomes prohibitive. The Government should take notice of this and do the needful. A scheme of digging wells in the suburbs will also be a suitable measure, and this can be cheaply done at the rate of Rs. 300 a well. If Bombay's philanthropists are not coming forward, it is hoped Seth Ramniwas Ruia who has been always doing such deeds of charity will take a lead in this matter and find the measure which will save 50,000 to 60,000 cattle and about 100,000 human beings whose lives are endangered."

SIND'S CASE BEFORE INDUS COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Sind's Counsel before the Indus Commission took the whole day in arguing that deficiency of supplies of Sukkur Barrage during maturing Rabi period in seven out of ten years, the barrage project had been functioning had seriously affected cultivation in barrage resulting in loss of areas of cultivation ranging from one and half lakhs of acres to four and half lakhs of acres in different years and causing reduction in land revenue to the extent of roughly between six and sixteen lakhs of rupees in years under review.

Mr. Coltman concluded, if additional burden by way of sharing of shortages was superimposed on Sukkur Barrage over and above natural shortages it would simply cripple the barrage.—A. P.

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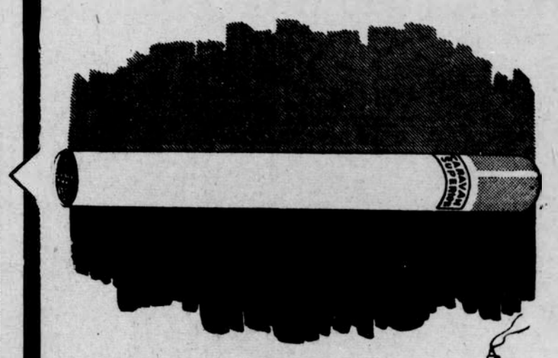

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The Bombay Chronicle

CHURCHILL'S DEFENCE

There is certainly no one in Britain comparable to Mr. Churchill in his genius for arguing. On Tuesday last, he exhibited that genius with brilliance. The Premier's speech lacked nothing in courage, vigour, argument and defiance. Indeed, his defence almost turned into a counter-attack. But it was essentially almost self-consciously a defensive speech. He succeeded in justifying his demand for an eventual division on a vote of confidence. He will get it on merits, for, in Mr. Churchill the British have by far their best available war leader. He is irreplaceable. Indeed, the speeches on the very first day of debate show that he has virtually won his vote. Mr. Churchill also fully justified his policy of giving priority to the Russian and Middle Eastern Front—but this aspect of his war policy was never criticised by any one.

His Admissions

The main point, however, to which his arguments led up was not made out convincingly. It will suffice to point to two things. He subjected to a sort of retrospective ridicule those who had "clamoured" for a "second front" in Western Europe. And the principal argument he sought to "rub in" was the outbreak of war in the Far East. An invasion of Europe was, of course, never a practical proposition. But the point is that while he wisely refrained from condemning men and material to a foredoomed adventure, he failed to employ any worth while proportion of both to strengthen a miserably defended potential front in the Far East. The second point is that the destruction of the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" is due entirely and inexcusably to complacency. But Mr. Churchill himself admits many things without specifically confessing them, when he says:

> "We have had a great deal of bad news lately from the Far East and I think it is highly probable, for reasons which I shall presently explain, that we shall have a great deal more. Wrapped up in this bad news will be many tales of blunders and shortcomings both in foresight and action. No one will pretend for a moment that disasters like these can occur without there having been faults and shortcomings."

Endangering The Common Cause

What, then, of the future or rather of the immediate future? The picture that he painted was very far, indeed, from cheerful. In fact, he all but predicted worse things than even the bad ones that have gone before. Was he in earnest or was he seeking to make his eventual victory in the division lobby all the more decisive and spectacular? Every one knows that there are more blows and disappointments in prospect. But only four things can be worse than what has already happened, the loss of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies and successful invasion of Burma and Australia. We hope that none of these tragedies is going to occur. Interspersed here and there in Mr. Churchill's speech are hints about "quite a lot" that has been going on to check the Japanese advance. There are also some significant indications in President Roosevelt's replies at his latest press conference. What exactly, Britain and America have done and are doing cannot, however, be definitely known yet. Incidentally, it is noteworthy that Mr. Churchill had to submit to every major demand made by Australia. This aspect of the Pacific developments needs to be dealt with separately. Here it is enough to record that Mr. Churchill's wise submission to Australia further emphasises the significance of the contrast between a free country and a dependancy like India even though she may be, as she is, considerably more vital to the war efforts of the United Nations that claim to be fighting for freedom and democracy. As Mr. Davis said in the Commons debate: "One need not be an expert in upper strategy to see that many of the blunderings in the Far East can be attributed to our attitude towards India. Why not let these people defend their own country?" Mr. Churchill is himself personally responsible for the reactionary policy adopted towards India and will, therefore, continue to be responsible also for endangering the common cause of the United Nations so long as he persists in that policy.

Temple Entry For Harijans

The suit instituted by some orthodox Hindus questioning the validity of the Temple Entry Act of Madras in permitting all sections of Hindus to enter the Minakshi Temple was frivolous and had little backing from the Hindu public. And now it is decided even from the purely legal point of view that the Act is "intra vires" of the Madras Legislature.

At present there is no chance of the movement of temple entry to Harijans spreading in the country through legislation. But for that very reason the people, that is, the caste Hindus as well as the Harijans, should redouble their efforts to help the movement. In Travancore temple entry has been found to exert a salutary influence on Harijans and on the relations between these and caste Hindus; so much so that the movement of conversion of Harijans to Christianity, which was most vigorous before the Temple Entry Proclamation, mostly as a result of the inhuman treatment meted out to them by caste Hindus, has since suffered a severe check and thousands are now coming back to the Hindu fold.

The success of the movement in Travancore was the result of vigorous, widespread and sustained agitation both by Harijans and reformers among caste Hindus. Their example should be emulated elsewhere, too. If the Harijans do not move in the matter, the caste Hindu reformers' hands are weakened as the people say: "Why should we rake up disputes when the Harijans themselves are indifferent about it?" But even if the Harijans do not bestir themselves, that is no excuse for the caste Hindus to shirk their own duty. The Harijans are inactive only because they have been depressed so long and so completely. The caste Hindus have committed a grievous wrong in so treating their own co-religionists and they may well take the initiative in doing justice to them. And so long as this is to be done voluntarily, there need be no difference between public, communal and private temples. If in any communal temples special privileges are reserved to the communities concerned, they need not necessarily be extended to Harijans. For the purpose of removing untouchability it is enough if Harijans are given the same access to temples as is given to the least privileged castes, among the caste Hindus. The Harijan Sevak Sangh may well start a fresh all-India temple entry campaign.

Release Them

We have often been told by Government that persons detained without a trial have not been punished for their views. This is meant to give the impression that the detenus have been jailed for unlawful attempts to give effect to their views. But Government do not say what those attempts were nor do they bring any specific charges against the detenus. We now understand that the detenus in the Yeravda Jail have received from Government circular letters asking them to state their attitude towards certain questions and define their future course of action. If the object is to ascertain the detenus' views on the questions, it follows that the men were imprisoned with Government even knowing their views, let alone unlawful attempts to give effect to them. If the object is to obtain undertakings from the detenus restricting their freedom of action, it is a most unfair procedure to jail persons without any charges against them and then tempt them with the bait of possible release into giving self-stultifying undertakings. We wonder if Government, unable to accept the detenus' challenge to put them on a judicial trial, are attempting face-saving devices. If any definite charges can be brought against them, let them be tried. If not, they must be released unconditionally.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has given notice of an adjournment motion for the forthcoming Budget session of the Central Assembly to discuss "the unsatisfactory and inadequate action taken by the Government" regarding the release of political prisoners. Even if the motion is carried, of which there are few chances in a House with a large number of official members, it is not likely by itself to affect the present Government Vigorous public agitation, particularly by workers and peasants, is likely to be far more affective against all kinds of repression.

Frankly Speaking

Handsome Tribute

One of the best things that Mr. Churchill has done is to pay a sporting tribute to General Rommel, when "across the havoc of war", he described the latter as "a great General." It was a compliment to Mr. Churchill as much as to the German General whose valour and qualities of leadership entitle him to high praise. Indeed, it now appears from Mr. Churchill's speech that General Rommel had all but inflicted a decisive defeat on the Eighth Army within eight or ten days of the launching of the British offensive. General Auchinleck's intervention saved the situation but, of course, the British leader could not achieve his main objective. Today the two opponents are again on trial in a great battle. And, following the British Premier's lead, we will leave it at that.

Send Them Back

When the Australian Premier appealed to his countrymen to fight stubbornly for "a White Australia" he perhaps felt this would enthuse them. But he did not pause to ask himself what effect such language would have upon the coloured Indians and Chinese helping his country at the cost of their lives or how the Japanese would exploit such an utterance in their propaganda. However, it is clear Australian army officers are badly wanted in White Australia. Such of them as may still be in India must be sent home at once. At least the Indian members of the Government of India must insist on this.

Intriguing

The Leader of the Congress Assembly party in Orissa issued a statement some time back, on the strength of some rumours, that the Ministry was trying to save itself by sending some Congress M.L.A.'s into jail. It is intriguing to learn that on the eve of the first session of the Assembly early in February two Congress M.L.A.'s have been arrested. If the arrests are frivolous and meant only to reduce the strength of the Congress Party, they will recoil on the Ministry soon enough, whether the Party attends the Assembly or not. The day of reckoning cannot be indefinitely postponed.

Cloth Scarcity

During the last war many poor people in India found it difficult to get enough cloth to cover their nakedness. The same condition may arise now if timely action is not taken. Cloth of every kind is becoming costly. Yarn is so dear that tens of thousands of weavers are unable to use it in competition with mills and are consequently unemployed. The stocks of mill cloth, Gandhiji has learnt from inquiries, are very limited and are fast diminishing. Government should take prompt action to ensure a sufficient supply of fairly cheap standard cloth and yarn for the weavers. Finally, handspinning must be organised by Congressmen wherever possible. There is a vast field for this and also urgent need for exploring it to the full.

No Cause For Evacuation Of Bombay

Danger From Air Raids Not Imminent, Assures Governor In Broadcast Message

"The present danger to Bombay is nothing to get alarmed about. The danger is so small that there is no need for anybody to evacuate the city," says His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the course of a message to the "people of Bombay City" broadcast from the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio on Wednesday evening.

His Excellency said:

I want to speak for a few minutes to the people who live in Bombay City.

There is much questioning, much anxious enquiry, going on, because of the way the war has gone, up to now, in the Far East. People are wondering about the danger to Bombay, and guessing about it, sometimes very wide of the mark: they are considering whether they ought to leave the city, or asking what Government is doing for them if they stay.

Those are certainly natural anxieties. When Singapore and Rangoon are being bombed, it is not surprising that people wonder if Bombay also will be attacked. Before an enemy could be close enough to make repeated attacks on Bombay, he would have to be in possession of say, Karachi, or Jaipur, or Jubbulpore, or Madras, or Cochin and not even the gloomiest of prophets or the wildest of scaremongers should persuade any of you that that is a possibility which need worry us just now.

I can tell you definitely that, at the present time, there is no danger of repeated air attack on Bombay.

NO LONG DISTANCE RAIDS

Next, we must consider—What is the danger of an occasional air raid from a long distance? The nearest aerodrome, in the hands of the Japanese to-day, is about as far away from Bombay as Aden is—1,650 miles. A bomber, to get here and back, would, therefore, have to be prepared for a flight of 3,300 miles. If it is not easy for British bombers (from England) to make a flight of 2,000 miles to attack Naples, it is hardly likely that Japanese bombers can raid targets which would require a flight more than a thousand miles longer.

ISOLATED ATTACK FROM SEA

The only danger which could come to Bombay at present is that of an isolated attack from the sea. It would not be impossible for warships to come up this way and bombard us, or send up some aeroplanes to drop bombs, and then run away again. That has been a remote possibility since the war began and the entry of Japan into the war has made it somewhat less remote than it was.

I do not, therefore disguise from you that it is a possibility, but I should be alarming you unnecessarily if I did not, at the same time, point out that it would be a difficult thing for an enemy to do. He would have to come a very long way from his base: he would run many risks on the way: if he was lucky and got here, there would be something waiting for him to hit back at him, and then he would have the same risks all over again on his return journey.

I have given you a reasoned statement for my view that the present danger to Bombay is nothing to get alarmed about. It amounts to this. We are at present in no danger from land-based air attack: there is, and always has been, a possibility of an isolated tip and run raid from the sea, but, before our danger gets any worse than that, the enemy would have to have land bases very much closer than he has got them to-day.

WHY EVACUATE?

Now I come to the question—Should anyone leave Bombay? From what I have already said, you will see that the danger is so small that there is no need for anybody to go on account of it. If families or people with no occupation want to go, and have somewhere to go, there is no reason why they should not go—and certainly there is nothing to prevent them from going. But I will be quite definite on this: those who have got work to do certainly should not go away.

It is a fact worth noting that workers in the jute mills at Calcutta have not left their work. I am sure that workers and others in Bombay are not worse judges of where their interest and their duty lies.

Referring to civil defence plans the Governor said: "I am glad to say, to have the co-operation of the Municipality on many matters. Employers are giving very valuable co-operation, and merchants, too, are being of much assistance: while those 10,000 men and women in the A. R. P. services are doing splendid work for the city.

NO NEED TO GET ALARMED

Nobody need get alarmed because we are making all these preparations. I have given you a full and frank estimate of the danger to Bombay. Although the present danger is really small, if there is any danger at all, now or in the future, it is up to Government to help you in every possible way, and to have that help ready in good time. That is our aim. Our preparations, therefore, should breed confidence rather than alarm.

I must now bring this talk to an end. I will summarise my message to you in this way. The danger to Bombay at present is small. Certainly, no one with work to do should leave, and Government is making preparations to help you in case an attack should ever come our way.

"STICK IT"

One final word—which I addres especially to the prophets of gloom and to the faint-hearted. We are going to win this war, and we have the resources and the spirit to do it. But if before the mighty forces of the countries, which are united together to save the world, have grown sufficiently strong to smash their way to victory—if, before that, we have to put up with a period of danger—then I put my confidence in the ordinary person in Bombay sticking it, as the ordinary man and woman has done in London, Moscow and Chungking.

ATTACK ON JAPANESE ARMADA

(Continued from page 1)

an attack on enemy shipping in the Macassar Straits. One large transport ship was sunk. Another was set on fire and a cruiser was closely straddled with several sticks of bombs. Japanese fighter aircraft which attempted to intercept our bombers were roughly handled. Two were shot down and one was damaged.

All our aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Australian Exploits In Malaya

SYDNEY, Jan. 28.—Royal Australian Air Force planes took part in Monday's attack on an enemy convoy off Endau in Eastern Malaya, according to an official Australian war correspondent. None of their planes were lost, he says. "Hudson" bombers scored direct hits on ships, one bomb completely blowing out the stern portion of a liner estimated to be of 10,000 tons.

The "Hudsons" were escorted by R. A. A. F.-flown "Buffalos", who engaged waves of Japanese "Messerschmitt" fighters, whilst the bombers made their run across the ships.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON JAPANESE ARMADA

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The casualties inflicted on the Japanese convoy in the Macassar straits by the American and Dutch Navies are authoritatively estimated in London to be nine transports sunk, five or six hits on cruisers from the air, three hits on destroyers from the air, and a large cruiser, on an aircraft carrier claimed to have been sunk by an American submarine. The Royal Navy, it is stated, has offered congratulations to the American and Dutch navies and airforces on extremely successful and sustained attacks on a large enemy Armada.

R. A. F. Hammer Military Targets In Bangkok

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

The R.A.F. attacked military targets in Bangkok last night, it being their second attack in four days. Unofficial reports indicate that the attack was both heavy and successful. Large fires were left burning in target areas.

It is unofficially learnt that five dead Japanese airmen were found, beside a Japanese bomber brought down by our fighters last night, when they raided an area north of Rangoon and dropped leaflets.

Air Fights In Wide Area

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

Rangoon had two air raid alarms between 9-30 a.m. and 2-14 p.m. to-day, the alerts lasting nearly five hours with only a short interval between the two.

It is unofficially learnt that a number of dogfights occurred in a wide area, but the results are not at present known. Increased air activity in the past few days is the only new feature of the situation, while the enemy's ostensible drive to the Gulf of Martaban remains in a state of suspended animation, despite the greatly superior numbers.

People arriving in Rangoon from Moulmein side report that the demeanour of the people, especially after the military taking over control there, is one of confidence.

R. A. F. TAKE HEAVY TOLL

It is learnt unofficially that about forty Japanese fighters came over in this morning's raids and another smashing defeat was inflicted on the Japanese who lost about one-third of their planes. It is believed that six planes certainly were destroyed, six probably and nine were damaged.

According to the Rangoon radio, the communique issued by army headquarters this evening reports that the situation on the Tenasserim front remains unchanged. A number of troops of the Burma rifles and the Burma frontier force, it is reported, were in contact with the enemy east of the Salween river.

Unofficial reports indicate that A.V.G. fighters have had another successful encounter with Japanese aircraft. This morning people in Rangoon witnessed what appeared to be a dogfight at a great height. Streams of smoke in the sky showed the tracks of the aircraft which were not visible from the ground.

The reference in this evenings communique to "the contact with enemy advanced forces east of the Salween" suggests an enemy attempt to come up the Salween barrier at more than one point.—A. P.

BIG BATTLE IN SOUTH CHINA

According to the Chungking radio, to-day's Chinese war communique, as released by the official news agency here, indicates that a severe battle is developing in South China over wide areas on the north banks of the East river. The Japanese brought up some 5,000 fresh troops from Canton and Sheklung in the course of the last week.

An eastward drive in three columns was launched from these two points on the Chinese forces. By Monday evening, they broke into small groups to the northwest of the East river town of Waiyung. Defenders feared stiff resistance at every point, taking a heavy toll of the invaders both in men and equipment. Following the arrival of strong reinforcements from the rear, the Chinese commenced counter-attacks forcing the enemy to retreat along the entire front by eight o'clock yesterday morning. Brisk fighting has since been continued unabated in this sector.

Up north, the Chinese operating on the East Hunan front are increasing their pressure in the beleaguered enemy garrison at Hwaiyang. Last Saturday afternoon, the Chinese recaptured two key-points in Hwaiyang's southern outskirts, wiping out an enemy detachment of some seven hundred men.

Yesterday afternoon, seven enemy planes flew over Sincheng in South Yunnan near the Indo-China border. The raiders dropped no bombs, but machine-gunned briefly the urban fields outside the town before returning to their base in the French colony.

At yesterday's press conference, the Chinese military spokesman told the foreign correspondents:—"The area east of the Canton-Kowloon railway in South Kwangtung has been cleared of Japanese troops following the Chinese recapture of Tamsui on last Saturday and Tingshan as well as Lungtang on Sunday. Meanwhile, the enemy who retreated to the east of Tamsui has fled aboard a Japanese warship. He said that the latest intelligence reports to hand indicate that the Japanese military authorities in Canton and Hong Kong have ordered the Canton-Kowloon railway to be repaired within a week. This, he explained, could only mean that traffic on this communication has not yet been resumed, since the enemy occupied the British colony five weeks ago."

WANTED NATIONAL GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Luck has again favoured non-officials in the Assembly as Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution for National Government is due for debate on the second day of the Assembly session. Mr. Joshi, who has been in consultation with friends, has deliberately refrained from defining what "National Government" is, for he is reported to have felt that if Government accept the principle, details can be decided by the parties concerned. Responsibility to legislature is the main question involved in the resolution which can be secured either by an amendment of the Government of India Act as by an agreed Convention for the present.

IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL

It is understood the Leader of the House, Mr. M. S. Aney, will take part in the debate. Already consultations among Indian members have begun as the question will come up before this week's meeting of the Viceroy's Council.

So far no indications are available to show that final instructions have come from Whitehall. Though Mr. Churchill made no reference to India in the Commons speech the course of the debate is expected to bring up the Indian question prominently.

LEAGUE ATTITUDE

The attitude of Muslim League Party will only be determined after Mr. Jinnah's arrival here, but according to talks here there is reason to believe the Party will express its readiness to discuss the proposal of an Interim Government at the Centre for the war period within the framework of the present Constitution, provided nothing is done to prejudge any issue regarding post-war future. That is the impression I gather from talks with Muslim members here—though objection may be taken to the words "National Government" and "responsibility to Legislature."

Soviet Forces March On

Germans May Not Be Able To Hold Smolensk: Nazi Claim In Crimea

LONDON, Jan. 28.

As Soviet supplies are rumbling up to the Mojaisk Front, it seems more likely than ever that the Germans will be unable to make any real stand before Smolensk.

A high Soviet officer told Reuter that the Russian army is now advancing through actual fighting and not as the result of any accidental German collapse.

The German army, although in retreat, was still formidable, he said, but the Red Army had gained experience and was winning its present victories on its merits.

In the Southern Sector of the Coastal Front, the Germans threw in several new battalions and tried to hold their ground, but Soviet troops regained eight villages and killed 600 enemy.

Nazi Claim

BERLIN.—To-day's German High Command "communique" says:—

"A group of enemy forces which landed on the south coast of the Crimea was thrown back after a fight of several days and wiped out except for a few survivors.

At a number of places on the Eastern Front German troops carried out successful local attacks. Tanks, guns and other war materials were captured or destroyed.

Before Leningrad units of armed S. S. destroyed 58 enemy pill-boxes and strong points".—Reuter.

Nazis Driven Out

MOSCOW.—Soviet troops operating on the Western Front drove the enemy out of 79 villages during the last two days. Two thousand nine hundred and eighty officers and men were killed, 40 taken prisoners and vast booty was captured, states the Moscow radio.—Reuter.

SURVIVORS REACH RANGOON

According to the Singapore radio, the survivors of two ships recently sunk without warning by the Japanese in the Bay of Bengal have landed in Burma.

Ulster Retort To De Valera

LONDON, Jan. 28.

"Mr. De Valera has no right to interfere in Northern Ireland's affairs and no claim to sovereignty over this part of the United Kingdom", declared Mr. J. M. Andrews, Premier of Northern Ireland, replying to Mr. De Valera's protest at the arrival of American troops in Northern Ireland.

He added: "The presence of American forces in Northern Ireland is part of the vast strategic plan for the defeat of the Axis Powers. Therefore these troops are doubly welcome in our territory and we are proud to be associated with them in the war".—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CREDIT TO CHINA

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Because of the danger of inflation in China some additional measure of financial assistance or credit to the authorities at Chungking is being considered by Britain in conjunction with the United States Government.

This statement was made by Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer in a written reply to a Commons' question.—Reuter.

Dadasaheb Padhye, Noted Congressman Of Poona, Dead

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Jan. 27.

News has arrived here of the death of our Bhagwant Appa alias Dadasaheb Padhye, which sad event took place at Poona in the early hours of last Sunday.

The late Dadasaheb Padhye was known to the last generation as a prominent Congress worker, an able lawyer, vigilant Municipal Councillor and later on as President of the Thana City Municipality for a number of years and lastly a man of wide out look and generous sympathies.

He was a member of the Thana Bar for more than 25 years but owing to bad health he left Thana recently and was staying in Poona.

He was about 75 at the time of his demise and leaves behind him an only married daughter to mourn his loss.

EMERGENCY CALL-UP IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Jan. 28.

The Army Minister, Mr. Forde, announced that as part of the general mobilisation to meet the Japanese threat all militiamen, who were granted long leave to assist in the harvesting, are being recalled to their units.

Government decided upon the immediate creation of a Supply Council to deal with all questions arising between Australia and the Allies in the Pacific zone. It is expected that the Council will ultimately include representatives of every nation helping Australia.

Discussing Mr. Churchill's statement that "no obstacles are being placed in the way of Australian troops wishing to return to their own homeland" the "Sydney Mirror" says that this appears ambiguous, as he does not tell us that the troops are being returned or that transport arrangements can be made and are being made to bring them back.—Reuter.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The Dutch Government sitting in London may be willing to agree to this arrangement; but the Australian Government desire and the New Zealand Government prefer that this Council of the Pacific should be in Washington where it would work alongside the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee, I have, therefore, transmitted the views of these two Dominions to the President.

—The Prime Minister of Britain.

* * *

The Council of the All-India Muslim League, to be held in February, will, 'inter alia' elect the President for the forthcoming Annual Session.

The routine business of re-electing him—we mean electing the President is naturally nothing more than 'inter alia.'

* * *

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar believes that India's dependency will not survive this war.

Must he continue to nag and exasperate an over-patient Winston Churchill?

* * *

By the way, Mr. Churchill, surrendering to the Australian offensive, announced that he was always willing to have representatives on the War Cabinet from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada.

Er—India's— congratulations to all the four.

* * *

There is, said Mr. Churchill, no question of regarding the Pacific War as a secondary operation.

No: of course, not. Why Mr. Churchill actually regards it as a secondary operation.

* * *

The Pearl Harbour raid crippled for the time being the United States Pacific Fleet, explained Mr. Churchill.

And the self-courted rain on the "Prince of Wales" and 'Repulse', the British Asiatic Fleet; which unnecessary fact Mr Churchill omitted to mention.

* * *

Mr Churchill was followed by many speakers, some of them quite interesting. But we shall not refer to them lest we minimise the—er—not-worthiness of the most interesting.

It is, of course, Sir Stanley Reed, who bestowed his complete even wholehearted confidence in Churchill and even announced "I join in protesting against sniping and intrigue against him."

Fortunately, Churchill did not faint.

* * *

The special correspondent in London of our Anglo-Indian contemporary drops the dire hint that Germans are contemplating a Nazi-Jap pincer movement against India.

Now we are convinced

* * *

"Tried To Split ABCD Front"—Dutch charge against the Japs.

Did they? Mayo mare—the European front permitting.

* * *

London might have been heavily bombed, Warsaw might have been destroyed or Rotterdam might have been wiped out as a city but nothing could compare with the destruction that the saviour of Asia (Japan) has given to my country and my people."

—The Chinese Consul-General at Calcutta.

Now no fewer than 26 nations will agree with His Excellency

In fact, the extract is from a broad cast from the Calcutta station of All-India Radio itself

* * *

Japanese Imperial Headquarters admit the loss of four transports in the Strait of Macassar.

Which you will agree fully confirms our belief that at least 12 transports have already been sunk.

* * *

"Are you sure," wrote the snobbish parent to the headmaster, "that my boy will acquire good manners while he is with you?"

"Madam," was the reply. "your son has every chance with us. At present he has no manners at all—only customs."

A. R. P.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will the A. R. P. Chief make it clear as to what kind of lights will be allowed in the notified "Black-out" areas in the city between 12 mid-night and 6 a.m. Will A. R. P.—shaded lights do in the tenements and if lights are required to be carried at any time during the "prohibited periods" in unlighted parts of buildings, like the W. C., what kinds of lights will be permissible?"—Yours, etc.

A BLACK-OUT SUFFERER.

"Bande Mataram"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen a picture of the Congress leaders taken standing while the singing of "Vande Mataram" was in progress at the recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. This is supposed to be the national hymn of India, though not accepted by all communities. What does the picture show? Maulana Azad, the President, grips a shawl thrown round his shoulders as if he was watching a football match. Gandhiji stands with his hands folded in front, not too bad considering his position. Kripalani holds a blanket or something gripped strongly to his tummy. Mrs. Naidu hides her hands behind her back. Only Jawaharlal Nehru stands perfectly to attention. Contrast this picture with any similar scene how foreigners stand to attention when their own anthem is sung!—Yours, etc.,

"KAPPIR."

POLICE OFFICER FOUND DEAD IN TRAIN

KARACHI: January 28.

Rao Bahadur Tahilram Vaswani, Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, who was placed on special duty to investigate crime in Upper Sind, was found dead in a railway compartment at Majhand Station.

The body was brought to Karachi.—United Press.

MYSORE RULER IN BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 28.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore accompanied by H. H. the Maharani and entourage arrived at Benares Cantonment early this morning. Maharaja Kumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram received them at the station and the party will stay as Sir Vijaya's guests.

Shortly after arrival His Highness and party proceeded to the Ganges for bath and prayers.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, January 28

On Tuesday, the New York cotton marked opened steady at a rise of 7 points with March quoted 19.40. There was active trade and speculative buying and within seven minutes prices advanced 24 points over the previous close and March was quoted 19.57 which was the highest level. Thereafter there was active hedge selling and realising and March declined to 19.37 at noon and this was the lowest level. In the afternoon the market was dull and finaly closed at a rise of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 20.96c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices improved one point at 19.95c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York March highest (10-7 a.m.) ..... 19.57+24
New York March lowest (11-57 p.m.) ..... 19.37+04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market early advanced on trade and local buying Later eased on profit-taking.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE OPENING PRICES

NEW YORK, January 27

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol. 33.
Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 28 1/4
United States Steel Common dol. 54 1/8
United States Steel Preference unquoted.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, January 27

March	19.40+07
May	19.53+05
July	19.62+09
Middling Spot	20.96+11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, January 27

March	19.45+03
May	19.58+05
July	19.65+02
Middling Spot	19.95+01

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, January 27
Noon call

March	19.40
May	19.52
July	19.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, January 27
Day's receipts at all U S ports 38,000 bales

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH
New York: January 28.

Previous closing 19.40
To-day's opening 19.48
Difference ..... +8
To-day's closing ..... not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: January 28.

Following are the New York opening ranging:—
March 19.48/19.48
May 19.61/19.59
July 19.68/19.66

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: January 28.

SEEDS
Castorseeds January/Feb.uary (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta January/February (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata January/February (£18 7/8 sellers) £18 7/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal Coast January/February (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 3/8 sellers

JUTES
Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER
Spot December unquoted
Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS
Tin: No market.
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

New York Stock Exchage

New York: January 28.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors dol 33
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 27 7/8
United States Steel Common dol 53 5/8
U. S. Steel Preference unquoted.

LONDON SILVER
London, January 27

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD
London, January 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£8-8-0

LONDON RUBBER
London, January 27

London smoked sheets standard	
ribbed per lb	unquoted

LONDON SEEDS
London, January 27

Rozario Santa Fe	22/7 1/2
Barletta Russo	22/9
South Australian	unquoted

A Treatment for BEAUTY

If you would encourage the natural beauty of your skin, you should follow the three-point beauty treatment that only Pears can give. First bathe your skin in the rich lather of Pears and it will penetrate deep into the pores and remove the dust and impurities that endanger a delicate skin. Then massage its lather—so rich in glycerine—gently into the skin—to preserve its inherent smoothness. After this cooling, invigorating wash, you will feel a tingling and a bracing—that is Pears' special Tonic Action, closing your pores against impurities and awakening the skin to new loveliness. And then you are left with a perfume that is fragrant and refreshing.

Pears Soap

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, ISLEWORTH, ENGLAND TG. 20—169—55

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: January 28.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: January 28.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

London: January 28.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER
London: January 28.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 9/16d) 23 9/16d.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.35
London on Shanghai unavailable
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay: January 28.

There was no trading during night session.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: January 28.

The London Stock Exchange was very quiet.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN
London: January 28.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 7/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London: January 28.

5 per cent 1958/68 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £83
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 3/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £100
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £108 3/16
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £101 9/16
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £113 1/4

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors 16-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 37-4 1/2
Electric Music Industry 14-3
Pinchin Johnson 21-10 1/2
Imperial Chemicals 32-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary 55-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £75 1/2
Dundee 29-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary 30-0
Ford Motors 25-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £68 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordy £4 1/8
Carreas 'A' £5 11/16
Imperial Tobacco Ordy £6 11/16
P and O Defd 28-1 1/2
Distillers 74-6
Bredfords Dye 10-0
British Ceylanese 7-3
J and P Coates 38-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 34-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners 6-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-9
Inter Nickel dol 43 3/4
Indian Iron 46-3

TEA SHARES
Assam 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea 30-0
Empire of India 18-9

JUTE
Barnagore £9

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo-Dutch Rubber 13-3
Gula Kelampong 10-0
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust 19-4 1/2

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug 18-9
Burma Corporation 5-1 1/2
Rio Tintos £8
East Rand Properties £2 1/32
Rand Mines £6 7/8

MINE SHARES
Crown £9 5/8
Associated Portland Cement 53-1 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 58-1 1/2
Sub-Nigel £7 3/32
Spring Mines Split Shares £1 3/32
Union Corporation 147-6

OIL SHARES
Venezuelo Persian 36-10 1/2
Anglo-India 50-0
Burma Oil £2 13/32
Mexican Eagle 13-1 1/2
Shell Transport £2 9/16
Royal Dutch £18 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary £44 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £18 1/2
London North Eastern Defd £22 1/4
London Southern Defd £16 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent £130
London Transport £40 1/2

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India 1934 for the week ended the 23rd day of January 1942:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.		10,88,75,000
Notes in circulation:—		
(a) Legal Tender in India		330,56,13,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only		22,07,09,000
Total Notes issued		363,51,97,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		363,51,97,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	
(b) Held outside India		
Sterling Securities	245,62,61,000	
TOTAL OF A		290,04,04,000
B. Rupee Coin		31,97,72,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	41,50,21,000	
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		
TOTAL ASSETS		363,51,97,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 79.787 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 23rd January, 1942:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt of India	6,59,96,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,93,22,000
(3) Other Govt. accounts	5,37,12,000
(b) Banks	37,95,32,000
(c) Others	2,75,41,000
Bills payable	95,05,000
Other Liabilities	4,17,90,000
RUPEES	70,73,98,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	10,71,42,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	17,33,000
Rupee Coin	12,85,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,40,000
Bills purchased and discounted:—	
(a) Internal	
(b) External	
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	
Balances held abroad*	42,52,28,000
Loans and advances to Govts.	2,18,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	5,40,000
Investments	12,97,40,000
Other Assets	1,93,90,000
RUPEES	70,73,98,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.

Satisfactory Progress In 1941

The Directors' report for the year ended December, 1941, states:—

The Bank has continued to make a steady progress generally. The Mandvi Branch was opened in March and, in the short period that this Branch has functioned it has made very satisfactory progress. At the request of the Matheran Municipality, a Sub-Office of the Bank was opened at Matheran for the Summer Season, the Matheran Municipality having placed at the disposal of the Bank a prominent place at the Municipal Market at a nominal rent of Re. 1 per year. This Sub-Office remained open till the end of the season. The Matheran Sub-Office will re-open this year about the Easter holidays and will remain open up to the end of the season.

The Bank's activity has also shown marked progress, the business having increased considerably in all departments. The table given below speaks for itself:

	On 31st Dec. 1941.
No. of Accounts	3,817
Deposits	Rs. 45,74,768
Advances	Rs. 12,92,945
Investments	Rs. 40,17,026
Total Working Funds	Rs. 67,40,026
No. of cheques cleared thro' the Clearing House during the year ending	*1,16,269
No. of Officers	19
No. of Employees	109
Salaries Paid in year ending	Rs. 63,815

*Includes 21,357 cheques of 3 Banks who are our Sub-Members in the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House.

In response to a request from a number of important merchants and dealers at Nasik, who have promised their active co-operation and support, your Directors have decided to open a Branch of the Bank at Nasik City and a Sub-Office at Nasik Road, on the 11th of February.

The Bank's Small Silver Bars Department has done very well and was active throughout the year, and particularly about the end of the year when stocks which ordinarily would have lasted for months were sold out within a short space of a few weeks.

In pursuance of the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held during the year, the Articles of Association of your Company were amended, which had the effect of converting your Company into a Public Limited Company.

Referring to the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith, your Directors now propose:

Out of Rs. 32,221-7-9 in the Profit and Loss Account:

	Rs.	a.	p.
To allocate to the Bank's Premises account (as Depreciation)	5,000	0	0
To place to the Deferred Revenue Expenditure account	3,000	0	0
To place to the Goodwill (which includes Small Silver Bars Business) account	2,500	0	0
To take to the Reserve Fund account to be opened	20,000	0	0
and to carry forward	1,721	7	9
Total Rs.	32,221	7	9

Sugar Market Very Steady

Bombay, January 27.

JAVA SUGAR: Since our last review market for Bonded Java sugar both for ready and delivery during March has remained steady with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. Though local stocks are heavy, holders are firm as the major portion is already sold, awaiting shipment and for the remaining, higher prices are expected later on, on account of uncertainty of shipment from Java. As regards forward shipments, business is practically at a standstill as the goods of the old contracts from August shipment are not shipped and there is hardly any possibility of securing any freight by the conference steamer in near future. Java shippers are also not keen for fresh business as long as they are not in a position to ship goods for contracts already entered into. The important news during the week, has been, a sale of 2000 tons Java sugar presumably ready shipment at about Rs. 15/10 per cwt C.I.F. Porbander probably by a chartered steamer. There are still enquiries for Kathiawar Ports and it is expected that further business will be possible if steamer is available. At the close tone of the market was steady.

INDIAN SUGAR: Market for Indian sugar has continued to remain very steady and prices on the whole have recorded an advance of 2 to 3 annas per md. The improvement in the market was mainly due to restricted arrivals due to small arrivals on account of shortage of waggon supplies. Some fresh business was booked ex mills deliveries at current rates due to improvement in ready prices quoted being lower than those for ready deliveries In Bombay Group March delivery market remained firm with an advance of 2 to 3 annas per md. due to improvement in ready and local short coverings. In Gola Group, market remained steady with quotations unchanged. Business in Gola group was very restricted as most of the local business was confined to either in ready or in Bombay Group The Indian Sugar Syndicate issued during the week further quota of 5 per cent for 1940/41 crop, which was taken up by the Agents. As far as Syndicate is concerned 1940/41 crop is now sold. Closing tone of the market was steady with firm undertone.

FOREIGN MARKETS: Java market was reported firm. Business was extremely difficult due to scarcity of steamers. Java Exporters are not prepared to do fresh business in view of the recent political developments.

CALCUTTA & KARACHI: There was no interest in Java sugar in Calcutta. In Karachi business in Java sugar was confined to sales for overseas. The local stocks are reported to be limited and business is possible at Sellers' limits. In Indian sugar, Calcutta market was reported firm and prices advanced by 2 to 3 annas per md. Strong holders are not willing to liquidate their stocks at current rates, which are much lower than those ruling in other markets. In Karachi market for Indian sugar was very steady and prices show an advance of about 2 annas per md. Tone was steady at the close.

GENERAL: Market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain steady. As regards forward Bond delivery or shipments, situation is extremely uncertain and will depend upon shipping possibilities and developments in the Far-East.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Published by the Polish Union in India is a new pamphlet entitled "Polish News." Among other things this pamphlet gives you an idea of the patriotic literature which is secretly produced and circulated in Poland to-day, says the editorial note on this patriotic literature:

"Literature of this kind is produced by secret organisations in circumstances of extreme danger. It usually appears in the smallest possible format so that it can be concealed the more easily. This is one of the kinds of Poland's "Underground." This is Poland's fight on the inner front."

* * *

Here are some extracts from this Calendar:

FEBRUARY
"Carnival, Shrove-tide. Go and dance, drink and revel. Remember, however, that you dance on the graves of soldiers and martyrs who fell as heroes for Poland. Remember that hungry and ragged Polish children look on at your revelry.

APRIL:
Have you already sown your fields? When you think of your own wealth, think also of what you owe Poland—not remnants, not shreds, not alms, but everything you have: your wealth, your children and your blood.

JULY:
Remember that it is not only for yourself that you reap. If you had a good harvest, if you are proud of your crop—be glad as you reap for your brothers. Know that your wealth may mean the drying of someone else's tears, may even bring a smile to the eyes of the broken in heart."

* * *

It gives you some idea of what Hitler has still to conquer.

* * *

"The Prakash Pictures present compliments and request the pleasure of Mr. DEEM'S company....." If you are fishing for publicity in this Half-Column, you must first yet your publicity department to learn how to spell my name.

* * *

Mr. M. N. Roy has sent a message of sympathy to Indians in Malaya. This makes me feel that perhaps the Indians in Malaya had probably sent their sympathies to M. N. Roy when he inaugurated that union or front or something with Sir Homi Mehta—a front which one never heard of after the lunch they gave to the press.

* * *

Jawahar has taken to a cycle. The pace of leadership is slowing down.

* * *

From the day's news:
"...To the comedy, romance and mirth at the Roxy Cinema where "Jhoola" has already had a peaceful five-weeks' run, was added a scene of tragedy on Tuesday evening when a section in the auditorium suddenly raised a commotion and stones and missiles flew at the silver screen and tore it to tatters. The Manager, Sorabji Maneckji Vazifdar, was the victim of assaults and had to be removed to hospital with serious stab wounds while door-keeper Rele escaped with minor injuries."
This India!

ADEN ENTRY BAN EXPLAINED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

"According to Advices received by the Indian Overseas Department from the Government of Aden, the recent regulation of the entry of Indians into Aden was prompted solely by requirements of the war situation, says a Press Note. When the danger has passed, Indians will once again be welcome to Aden. At present the sole pre-occupation of the Government of Aden is to keep the population within manageable proportions and not to aggravate war-time problems of food supply and air raid precaution.—A. P.

GOVT. MAY REQUISITION YOUR SERVICES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Power to requisition the services of persons capable of driving motor vehicles is given to Provincial Governments under Ordinance No 5 published to-day. A register of the names of such persons is to be maintained by the licensing authority in each Province or any area in a Province and any officer empowered on this behalf by the Provincial Government may require any person on the list to present himself to a specified authority in the Province to perform such services and for such time as may be required. Failure to comply with an order to perform services is made punishable with maximum imprisonment for six months or fine or both.—A. P.

GOVT. OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Meteorological Data for the 24 hours ended 8 a.m. on 26th January were as under:—

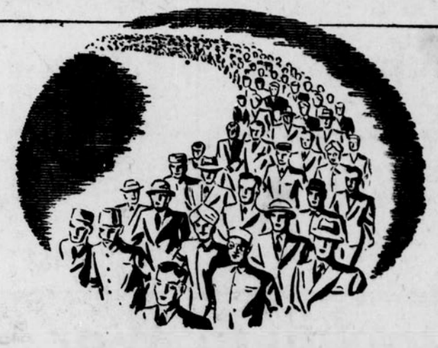
Maximum Temperature (0.4 deg. below normal).	82.2 degrees
Minimum Temperature (1.4 deg. above normal).	67.8 degrees

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATI

Bombay, January 28

Copper sheets 1b. 21 Rs. 108 28 106 35 106 42 104 49-56 102.
Brass sheets Flag Brand 1b. 20-21 Rs. 105 24 100 28 100 35 95 42 93 49-56 93.
Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 68 Rosita Rs. 67 Country make Rs. 60 Piglead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 28/8 per cwt.
Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 75 per qr.

SETTLEMENT RATES
Copper sheets Chaitra opened at Rs. 107. Now at 3 p.m. Rs. 109.
Piglead 'B.M.' Maha Rs. 28.
Tin Ingot Penang Maha: There was no forward trading in Tin to-day. The Chithi rate for Maha settlement fixed at Rs. 68.
Market tone:—Firm.



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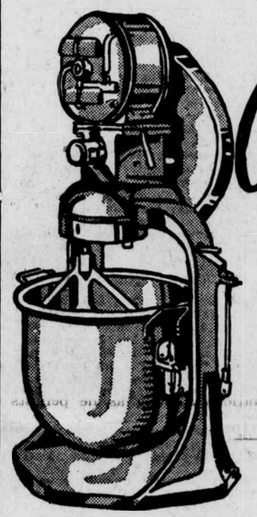

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on the (date) of* each month / quarterly / half-yearly / yearly the sum of Rs. (in words)——

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Signature _____

Address _____

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Dated _____ 194

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By BUD FISHER

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UMPA PA PA
STOP! STOP!
TH' HECK IT IS!
10-2
I THOUGHT YOU GUYS SAID YOU WERE GOOD MUSICIANS!
WE ARE! WE CAN PLAY MOST ANY INSTRUMENT!
CAN YOU PLAY THIS?
SURE! COME ON, JEFF! GIVE ME A HAND! THAT'S A BIG ONE!
?
Fisher

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Thursday, January 29, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Churchill In War Survey Discloses Allied Strategy

Not Worried Over Capture Of Pacific Islands

Declares All Lost Territory Will Be Recaptured When United Nations Secure Naval Supremacy

Mr. Churchill, continuing his speech in the Commons, explained why it was impossible to maintain strong forces on every one of the thousand islands in the Pacific, and said that though the enemy was able to effect captures by merely transferring troops from one island to another, the "circus" would end when the Allies regain naval supremacy which would be the case before long.

He disclosed that the American Command would look after Australian defences while Gen. Wavell would be in charge of the defence of the Indian Ocean. He also announced the appointment of a Committee of Chiefs of Staffs of the United Nations to supervise the general war policy.

Opposition members were unanimous in supporting Mr. Churchill and only confined themselves to criticism over details. All deplored the backchat conspiracy to oust him. Some Labour members urged solution of the Indian deadlock.

LONDON, January 27.

Continuing his speech in the Commons Mr. Churchill said:

The outstanding question upon which the House should form its judgment for the purpose of the pending division is whether the Government was right in giving marked priority in the distribution of forces and equipment we sent overseas to Russia, to Iran and to a lesser extent to the Levant and the Caspian front and whether we were right in accepting for the time being a far lower standard of forces and equipment for the Far East than for these other theatres.

The first obvious fact is that the Far East was at peace and the other theatres were at war. It would have been obviously a bad policy if we had kept large forces and equipment posted in India, Burma and the Malaya Peninsula standing idle month by month perhaps year by year without any war occurring. We should have failed to fulfil our obligations to Russia and we should have lost the battle of Cyrenaica which we have not yet won. We did not have the resources to meet all that pressures that came upon us. But the question cannot be wholly decided without some attempt to answer the further question: What was the likelihood of the Far Eastern theatre being thrown into war by Japanese attacks?

I will explain how very delicately we walked and how painful it was at times, but it seems irrational that the Japanese having thrown away their opportunity of attacking us in autumn 1940 when we were so much weaker and all alone, should have at this period come into a desperate struggle against the combined forces of the British Empire and the United States.

NAVAL DISASTER

Nevertheless nations, like individuals, commit irrational acts and there were forces at work in Japan, violent, murderous, fanatical, explosive forces, which no one could measure.

On the other hand the prooability that the United States would come into war in the Far East seemed to allay some of these anxieties.

As time went on, we had greater assurance that if Japan ran amuck in the Pacific we should not find ourselves alone. It seemed very unlikely that the Japanese would attempt a distant invasion of the Malay Peninsula, an assault on Singapore and an attack on the Dutch East Indies while leaving on the flank and in the rear the great American fleet.

However, to strengthen the position as the situation seemed to intesify, we sent the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" to form the spearpoint of a considerable battle squadron. We reinforced Singapore to a considerable extent and Hong Kong to an extent which, we were advised, would be sufficient to hold the island for a long time.

Besides this in minor ways we took what precautions were open to us.

On December 7 the Japanese by a sudden and treacherous attack crippled for the time being, the American Pacific fleet and in a few days inflicted a heavy Naval loss on us by sinking the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse."

For the time being, therefore, the naval superiority in the Pacific and the Malayan Archipelago passed from the hands of the two leading naval powers into those of Japan. How long it will remain in Japanese hands is a matter on which I do not intend to speculate but at any rate it would be long enough for Japan to inflict many heavy and painful losses on all the United Nations who have establishments and possessions in the Far East. Japan will no doubt try to peg out claims and lodgments over this immense area and to organise in the interval, before they lose their command of the seas, local command of the air which will render their expulsion and destruction a matter of considerable time and exertion.

MILITARY CIRCUS

If there are a thousand islands and a hundred valuable military keypoints and you put 1,000 men on every one of them, the power that has command of the sea and carries along with it local command of the air, can go round to everyone of these places in turn, destroy and capture the garrison, ravage and pillage them, ensconce themselves wherever they think fit and pass on with their circus to the next place.

It would be vain to suppose that such an attack could be met by local defence.

You might disperse a million men over those immense areas and yet only provide more prey for the dominant power.

On the other hand, those conditions will be reversed as the balance of sea and air power changes as it will surely change.

DON'T BE RATTLED

I cannot tell how long it will last. All I can tell the House is that it will be attended by very heavy punishment which we shall have to endure and presently, if we persevere—as I said just now about the Russian front—the boot will be on the other leg.

We should not allow ourselves to be rattled when this, that or the other places have been captured because once the ultimate power of the United Nations is brought into play, it will move forward remorselessly provided we persevere and we fight with the greatest vigour and tenacity and provided, above all, that we remain united.

I would like, in the name of the House, to express my tribute to the splendid courage and quality with which the small American army under General MacArthur has resisted brilliantly so long the hordes of Japanese, who had been hurled against it by superior air power and superior sea power.

Amid our own troubles we send out our salute to General MacArthur and his soldiers and also to the Filipino troops who are defending their native soil with vigour and courage, nor must we fail to pay a tribute to the Dutch. (Cheers).

In the air and with submarines, their surface ships and their fighting troops, they are playing one of the main parts in the struggle now going on in the Malayan Islands. (Cheers).

Concerning the hard fought battles which are raging on the approaches to Singapore and in the Malaya Peninsula, I am not going to make any forecast now except to say that it will be fought to the last inch by British, Australian and Indian troops who are in that land together.

We anticipated the suggestion that reinforcements in aircraft should be sent to assist our ground forces in Singapore and Burma. On December 12, the moment when the situation in the Pacific and at Pearl Harbour disclosed itself, it was possible to make a swift redistribution of our forces. We were able to order a large number of measures which will be capable of being judged as their results in the next few weeks and months unfold in the Far East.

When I reached the United States further important steps were taken by the President to move from many directions everything that ships can carry and all air power which could be flown to suitable areas.

QUESTION OF ORGANISATION

To sum up bad and good together, in spite of the many tragedies in the past and the future, I must profess my profound thankfulness for what has happened throughout the whole world in the last two months.

I now turn, for a short space, the question of organisation of inter-Allied or inter-United Nations.

You have to beware of the well-known danger of having more harness than horse.

An action to be successful must rest in the fewest number of hands possible. Nevertheless now that we are working in closest partnership with the United States and have also to consider the great alliance with Russia and China as well as the bonds that unite us with the rest of the 26 United Nations and to our dominions, it is evident that our system must be far more complex than here-to-fore. Whatever plan is made, will be open to criticism and many valid objections.

CHIEFS OF STAFFS COMMITTEE

I have, however, arranged with President Roosevelt that the war can be discussed from day to day fully by all the leading military and political authorities concerned and that there should be a body in Washington called combined Chiefs of Staffs Committee consisting of three United States Chiefs of States—men of highest distinction—and three officers representing and acting under the general instructions of the British Chiefs of Staffs Committee in London.

This body will advise the President, and in the event of divergence of views between British and American Chiefs of Staff or their representatives, the difference must be adjusted by personal agreement between him and me representing our respective Governments.

We must also concert to give the closest possible association w Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek as well as with the rest of the allied and associated powers.

PACIFIC COUNCIL

We shall of course also remain in closest touch with each other on all important questions of policy. In order to wage the war effectively against Japan, it was agreed that I should propose to those concerned the setting up of a Pacific Council in London on ministerial plan comprising Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the Dutch East Indies assisted by British Chiefs of Staff and the great staff organisations beneath them. Thus the united view of the British Commonwealth and the Dutch would be [illegible] mitted to the combined Chiefs of Staff Committee sitting in Washington.

The Dutch Government sittin London may be willing to agree to this arrangement; but the Australian Government desire and the New Zealand Government prefer that this Council of the Pacific, should be in Washington where it would work alongside the combined Chiefs of Staff Committee. I have therefore transmitted the views of these two dominions to the President.

FREE HAND TO WAVELL

Underlying these structural arrangements are some very practical simple facts upon which there is full agreement.

A Supreme Commander has assumed control of the fighting area in the south-west Pacific. We do not propose to burden the Supreme Commander with frequent instructions, he has his general orders. He has addressed himself with extreme buoyancy to his most difficult task and press.

Roosevelt and I are determined t he shall have a chance and a free hand to carry it out. The manner in which General Wavell took up his task has made a most favourable impression upon the President, officers, Military and political, whom I met in in the United States.

Our duty, upon which we have been consistently engaged for some time is to press reinforcements of every kind, especially air, into the new war zone from every quarter and by every means and with the utmost speed.

In order to extend the system of unified command to the East the approaches to Australia and New Zealand have been styled the Anzac area and are under United States' Command.

Communications between the Anzac area and North America are the United States responsibility while communications across the Indian Ocean to India remain a British responsibility. All this is now working fully and actively from hour to hour.

AUSTRALIAN DEMAND

The Australian Government has now asked specifically that an accredited representative of the Commonwealth Government must have the right to be heard in the War Cabinet in the formulation and direction of policy.

We have, of course, agreed to this (Hear, hear.)

New Zealand feels bound to ask for similar representation and the same facilities will, of course, be available to Canada and South Africa (Hear, hear.)

The presence, at the Cabinet table, of Dominion representatives who have no power to take decision and can only report their Government's point of view evidently raises some serious problems—but none, I trust, which cannot be got over with goodwill.

I am sure we all sympathise with our kith and kin in Australia now that the shield of British and American sea power has, for the time being, been withdrawn from them so unexpectedly and tragically and now that hostile bombers may soon be within the range of the Australian shores.

We shall not put any obstacle to the return of the splendid Australian troops who had volunteered for the imperial service, to defend their own homeland or whatever part of the Pacific theatre may be thought most expedient. We are taking many measures in conjunction with the United States and with Australia and New Zealand to increase the security of Australia and New Zealand and to send them reinforcements, arms and equipment by the shortest and the best route.

AUSTRALIA MAY NOT BE ATTACKED

I always hesitate to express opinions about the future but I will go so far as to say that it may be that the Japanese—whose game is to make hell while the sun shines (laughter) are more likely to occupy themselves in securing the rich prizes in the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and the Malaya Archipelago and in seizing island bases for defensive purpose for that attack which is obviously coming towards them at no great distance of time—a tremendous onslaught which will characterise the future in 1942 and 1943—than to undertake a serious mass invasion of Australia.

That would be a very ambitious overseas operation for Japan, undertaken in a precarious and certainly limited period before the British and American navies regain unquestionable command of the Pacific Ocean. Anyway everything in human power that we can or persuade the United States to do to help Australia we will do, and meanwhile I trust reproaches and recriminations of all kinds will be avoided (Cheers).

U. S. TROOPS IN IRELAND

During the three weeks that I spent in President Roosevelt's home and family I established with him relations not only of comradeship but of friendship. We can say anything to each other, however painful (Laughter and cheers).

When we parted he wrung my hand saying 'We will fight this through to the bitter end, whatever the cost may be' (Loud cheers).

At Washington we reached a number of important practical decisions. One of these affects the future operations and cannot be mentioned. The others have been made public. The vanguard of the American army has already arrived in the United Kingdom (Loud cheers).

Very considerable American forces are following as opportunity may serve. These forces will take their stations in the British Isles and impart to forces in the British Isles a freedom of movement greater than we should otherwise have possessed.

Numerous United States fighter and bomber squadrons will also take part in the defence of Britain and in the ever-increasing coming offensive against Germany.

Next, we have formed this League of 26 United Nations whereof the principal partners at the present time, are Great Britain, the British Empire, the United States, the U.S.S.R., and the Republic of China together with the stout-hearted Dutch.

This Union aims at the destruction of Hitlerism in all its forms and manifestations in all corners of the globe. We will march forward together until every vestige of this has been extirpated from the life of the world.

Thirdly we addressed ourselves to the war against Japan and to measures to be taken to defend Australia, New Zealand, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and India against Japanese attacks or invasion.

Fourthly we established a vast common pool of weapons and munitions and raw materials and shipping an outline of which has been set forth in a series of memoranda which I have initialled with the President.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

The most important of all is the multiplication of joint tonnage at sea. American programmes, already vast, have been increased in the proportion of 100 to nearly 160.

If they are completed, as completed, I believe, they will be, we shall be able to move across the Ocean spaces in 1943 two, three and even four times as large armies as we are able to handle at sea at the present time.

I expect, and I have made no secret of it, that we shall both of us receive severe ill-usage at the hands of the Japanese in 1942, but I believe we shall presently regain the naval command of the Pacific and begin to establish effective superiority in the air. And then later on from the great areas in Australia and India and in the Dutch East Indies we shall be able to set about our task in good style in 1943.

The defeat of Japan will not necessarily entail the defeat of Hitler whereas the defeat of Hitler will enable the whole force of th United Nations to be concentrated on the defeat of Japan. But there is no question of regarding the war in the Pacific as a secondary operation. The only limitation applied to its vigorous prosecution will be the shipping available at any given time.

NEED OF TRUST & CONFIDENCE.

I am the man that Parliament or the nation has got to blame for the general way in which they are served, and I cannot serve them effectively unless inspite of all that has gone wrong and is going to go wrong I have their trust and confidence. We are conducting this war on the basis of full democracy, and that is an attempt which has not been made before in such circumstances. From one quarter I am told that the leaders of the Labour Party ought to be dismissed from the Cabinet. From the opposite quarter it is said that no one who approved of Munich should be allowed to hold office. If I showed the slightest weakness in dealing with these opposite forms of criticism not only should I deprive myself of loyal and experienced colleagues, but I should destroy the National Government, and rupture the war time unity of parliament itself. I have been urged to make an example of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. Duff Cooper) who is now returning from his mission in the Far East.

IN DEFENCE OF DUFF COOPER.

The Chancellor of the Duchy's function was exhausted by the appointment of General Wavell, but regret was expressed at his departure by the Governments of New Zealand and Australia and still more by the Council he has formed at Singapore which in a localised and subordinate form has been found indispensable. When therefore I am told or jettison the Chancellor of the Duchy or throw him to the wolves I can only say to those who make that amiable suggestion that I much regret that I am unable to gratify their wishes or words to that effect (laughter.)

CHINA'S GREAT RECORD.

It is most important that we should not overlook the enormous contribution of China to this struggle for world freedom and democracy (Loud cheers).

If there is any lesson I have brought back from the United States that I could express in one word it would be China. That is in all their minds.

When we feel the sharp military qualities of the Japanese soldiery in contact with our own troops—although very few have yet been engaged—we must remember that China, illarmed or half-armed, has for four-and-half years, singlehanded (renewed cheers) withstood, under their glorious leader General Chaing-Kai-Shek, the main fury of Japan.

We shall pursue the struggle hand-in-hand with China and do everything in our power to give them arms and supplies which they need to vanquish the invader of their native soil and play a magnificent part in the general forward movement of the United Nations.

Although I feel the broadening swell of victory and of liberation bearing us and all the tortured people onwards safely to the final goal, I must confess to a feeling of the weight of the war upon me even more than in the tremendous summer days of 1940.

There are so many vital misfortunes, so many shrill voices are raised to take advantage, now that we can breathe more freely of all turns and chances of the war. Therefore I feel entitled to come to the House of Commons, whose servant I am, and ask them not to press me to act against my conscience and better judgment and make scapegoats in order to improve my own position—not to press me to do things which may be clamoured for at the moment but which would not help in our war effort but on the contrary, to give me their encouragement and aid (cheers).

I have never ventured to predict the future. I stand by my original programme of blood, toil, tears and sweat, which is all I have ever offered, but to which I added five months later, many shortcomings, mistakes and disappointments.

It is because, however, I see light gleaming behind the clouds and broadening upon our path that I make so bold now as to demand a declaration of the confidence of the House of Commons as an additional weapon in the armour of the united nations."

(Loud and continuous cheers).

BACKSTAIRS INTRIGUE

Mr. Pethwick Lawrence (Labour) continuing the debate, following Mr. Churchill's long review of the situation, attempted to describe "something of what has been happening in this country during the Prime Minister's absence."

He said "there was a certain amount of backstairs intrigue and those engaged in it for various reasons pay lip-service to the Prime Minister's leadership while they were seeking to undermine it.

Then there were a number of people in all walks of life whose heart was not in the war effort but in their own self-interest. I hope Prime Minister will, after proper investigation, cause a drastic purge to be made of such backsliders. But the vast majority of the British people in all stations of life do not belong to either of these contemptible groups. They have been trying to do their bit and give their best to the national effort, but they are anxious about the events in the Far East. A smoke-screen has been put over events in the Pacific deliberately to hide them from the British public, who for instance never had a completely satisfactory and sufficient explanation why the 'Prince of Wales' and the 'Repulse' were sent to the Eastern waters without adequate aircraft protection.

The British public does not want scapegoats or recriminations, but it desires that lessons of the past should be learned with a view to avoiding repetitions of mistakes in the future.

It is also very much alarmed at the disharmony between British and Australian Governments widely reported as it appeared to be by the Australian press and the Australian people. I don't think the Prime Minister has dealt with this matter quite adequately. We don't know exactly what it is that Australia wants. The Government must make it clear beyond doubt that this breach will be healed in the early future.

As regards Far East reinforcements, there is fear of some Government procrastination.

Mr. Pethwick Lawrence considered a happy solution of the complex Indian situation was a vital part of the war effort and the Prime Minister should convey to the Indian people and politicians that there is real intention on the part of all sections of this country to confer real self-Governing Dominion Status on India at the end of the war.

CHIEF MISTAKE

Mr. Erskine Hill (Conservative) influential in the Private Members Committee which number some 200 members of Parliament and who is one of the principal backbench critics) said that there was much anxiety about the position on the war fronts. It was not hostile to Government. It was critical of the whole situation.

The country was anxious to learn the true position. When the balance of power was lost in the Pacific it was inevitable that things should go from bad to worse.

"Government cannot be blamed for the disaster at Pearl Harbour which had altered the whole situation. We must face that fact. Our chief mistake in this war has been over-confidence. There is anxiety to see that the affairs of this country are carried out as efficiently as possible. It is not a question of party allegiance, and country's anxiety is not to get scapegoats.

The Prime-Minister has told us he will examine the whole situation and do what he thinks is right. That satisfied me

We must get 100 per cent out of everything we have got before we can win this war.

Mr. Erskine Hill stated that if division is taken he will vote for Government.

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) hoped that it would be unnecessary for the House to divide and that the Prime Minister would not allow himself to be stampeded by political Jeremiahs. He expressed delight at the Prime Minister's undertaking regarding what was desired by the Australian Government.

BRITAIN TO BLAME

Sir Edward Campbell (Conservative) said the blame for the situation in the Far East was really due to Britain herself. But there is no use in panicking.

"While we want to give every possible assistance to our friends and Allies in the Far East as soon as we can, we must not overlook the possibility of a German invasion. If we are to fail against Germany then the Far East would be gone altogether so far as we are concerned."

Sir Edward Campbell added: "We must do everything to prevent that." He paid a tribute to the grand fight the forces are putting up in the Far East, particularly troops of the Dutch East Indies, whose scorched earth policy had deprived Japan of the very much needed oil. He hoped Government would take the Dutch Government into the fullest partnership in their Councils.

DON'T RESENT CRITICISM.

Sir Herbert Williams (Conservative) said that the Prime Minister was proposing a vote of confidence. It was a measure of the fact that he knew he had lost confidence. "The Prime Minister has asked for a frank debate, but he is appearing before us with an inferiority complex. This is very unfortunate. We are facing the most critical moment in the history of our Empire. Those of us who have strong views have to express them. I do not want to change the Prime Minister, but he must not resent criticism."

Mr. Williams criticised the present system of war cabinet in which he said four members had day-to-day administrative duties.

"It is no use the Prime Minister saying he is satisfied with his team and that for mistakes he alone is to be blamed. He is the only person in this country who is satisfied. If he demands a vote of confidence on the issue that everything in the garden is lovely he will solve no problem."

CHAMBERLAIN'S FRIEND

Mr. Mander (Liberal) said that the speech by Mr. Williams had fully justified the Prime-Minister in putting down his vote of confidence.

"Many of us can remember the efforts that Mr. Williams made to prevent Mr. Churchill taking office in May 1940 and to keep Mr. Chamberlain in power. I shall have no hesitation in voting in support of the vote of confidence."

Mr. Mander hoped that the representation of Australia in our War Cabinet will be reciprocated and that in the dominions the British High Commissioner or whatever the minister we have there, will be given the right to attend meetings of dominion cabinets."

Mr. Mander suggested that an invitation should be sent to Mr. Menzies to come over to England to be present at a by-election and so become member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Haden Guest (Labour) asked why the system of defending the Far East by a small garrison was persisted in during this war when it was clear that war in the Far East was to be expected. He charged the Government with the non-use of manpower available in Malaya, Burma and India.

GROSS HYPOCRISY

Mr. Charles Peat (Conservative) accused the Prime Minister's critics of gross hypocrisy and said if it were possible to put the vote to the country there would be great number of changes in the House.

Critics had confined themselves to the unfortunate things that had happened but nobody had taken the trouble to congratulate the Prime Minister on the enormous achievement in which he had kept the line across the world intact.

Sir Stanley Reed (Conservative) said the major issue behind the discussion was whether "our democratic institutions will prove strong and worth enough to beat down the terrible menace of totalitarian efficiency. They can only survive and carry us through these grievous days to security if we are absolutely loyal to those to whom we had committed this responsibility."

Discussing the Far East Sir Stanley Reed said the whole of their grand strategy was wrecked in Pearl Harbour and the wreck was consummated by the loss of the "Repulse" and the "Prince of Wales."

He placed his complete and wholehearted confidence in the Prime Minister and "I join in protesting against the snipping and intrigue against him."

Mr. Sexton (Labour) said the morale of the country could not be maintained by poppycock. The answer to all questions was more of the production of the arms necessary for the forces.

Mr. S. N. Davis (Labour) too spoke about India and stressed the vast potential arsenal that lay unflowered and largely treated with contempt in that country.

HE WAS HIGHLY CRITICAL OF GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA AND SAID: "ONE NEED NOT BE AN EXPERT IN UPPER STRATEGY TO SEE THAT MANY OF THE BLUNDERINGS IN THE FAR EAST CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA. WHY NOT LET THESE PEOPLE DEFEND THEIR OWN COUNTRY."

The debate was adjourned.—**Reuter.**

TEXT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The motion which the Prime-Minister will submit to the House of Commons at the conclusion of the three days' debate is as follows: "That this House has confidence in the Government and will aid it to the utmost in the vigorous prosecution of the war."—Reuter.

IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

Govt. Appoint Committees To Advise Chief Controller

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Government of India have decided to appoint a committee to advise the Chief Controller of Imports on questions of a general character relating to the import of newsprint for the requirements of newspapers.

The following have been appointed as members of the committee:

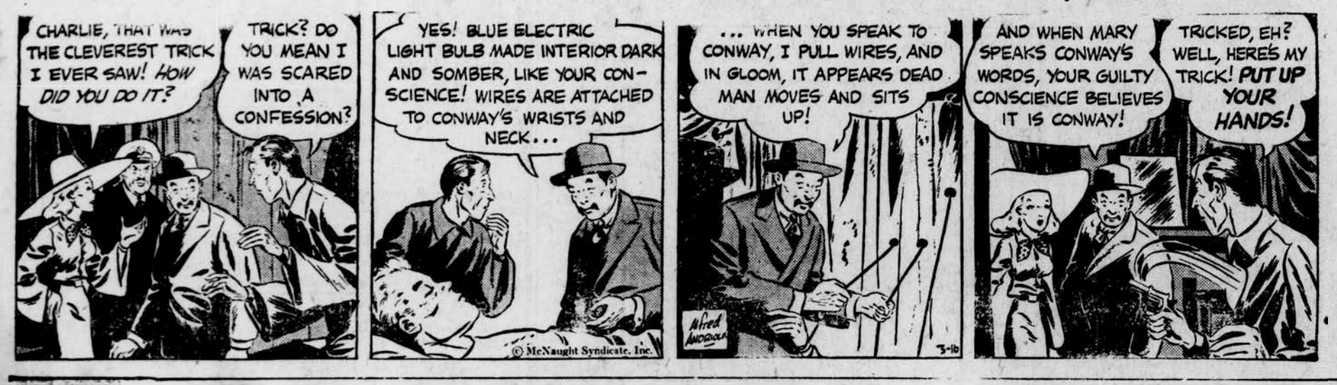
Mr. B. J. Kirchner, Chief Press Adviser, Government of India, Mr. J. K. Kowley, Managing Editor, "The Statesman", New Delhi, and Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Managing Editor, "The Hindustan Times". New Delhi.—United Press.

Dhanbad Colliery Emergency Measure

DHANBAD, Jan. 27.

As a precautionary measure, the police have asked about 50 men from the colliery areas of this sub-division to leave the jurisdiction of this district immediately as their presence in the time of an emergency is considered to be harmful to public interest.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN — THE WORM TURNS — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA


CHARLIE, THAT WAS THE CLEVEREST TRICK I EVER SAW! HOW DID YOU DO IT?
TRICK? DO YOU MEAN I WAS SCARED INTO A CONFESSION?
YES! BLUE ELECTRIC LIGHT BULB MADE INTERIOR DARK AND SOMBER, LIKE YOUR CONSCIENCE! WIRES ARE ATTACHED TO CONWAY'S WRISTS AND NECK...
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
... WHEN YOU SPEAK TO CONWAY, I PULL WIRES, AND IN GLOOM, IT APPEARS DEAD MAN MOVES AND SITS UP!
Alfred Andriola
3-16
AND WHEN MARY SPEAKS CONWAY'S WORDS, YOUR GUILTY CONSCIENCE BELIEVES IT IS CONWAY!
TRICKED, EH? WELL, HERE'S MY TRICK! PUT UP YOUR HANDS!

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